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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1864. { NO. 25.

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Feb. 12. 133-3tr&21-2m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY

Alsey Southerland
vs.
John Teachey } In Equity, Bill for Foreclosure.
and
Daniel W. Teachey

IN THIS CASE it appearing that the defendant, Daniel W. Teachey, is a non-resident, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, notifying the said Daniel W. Teachey to appear at the Court of Equity to be held for said County and State on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* at last for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

Witness my hand officially 15th Feb., A. D., 1864.
JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Feb. 17-1864. [Pr. adv. $24.] 22-6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, for the renewal of Certificate No. 304, for five shares of Capital Stock, now standing in the name of T. F. Robeson, deceased.
SAM'L R. BUNTING, Com'r.
Feb. 12th 1864. 131-1t 21-5t

Fayetteville (N. C.) Star publish 6 weeks, and send bill to this office.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 10, 1864

FUNDING.—The following is a statement of the amounts funded at the Depository here for

Week ending February 27th,	$153,500
“ March 5th,	552,900
March 7th and 8th and up to noon on 9th,	337,400
	$1 043,200

We might remark here, that we understand the most of the funding has been done by parties from the surrounding counties, and very little by either the citizens or temporary residents of town. It is also to be remarked that the funding which has been done, has been mostly for the purpose of paying taxes, and comparatively little by way of investment. The tax bill is the thing that will reduce the currency more than anything else. A large amount will certainly have to be funded for the purpose of paying taxes, and of what goes over the tax of 33⅓ per cent. will absorb one third.

JANUARY TAX.—We learn from E. MURRAY, Esq., Assessor, that the amount of January tax collected here so far is $1,697,000. There is some still uncollected or unascertained. The whole when finished up will probably be in the close neighbourhood of two millions.

The Turkeys.

Some days since we briefly alluded to some stuffed turkies that we had heard had been sold to Mr. BATE of this place, who keeps a grocery store on Market Street, South side, above Front. We gave the facts precisely as stated to us, giving no name save that of the purchaser, for more than one reason, the first of which, however, was all sufficient—we had heard none, and consequently knew none. Even had we known the name, we would have concealed it, for satisfactory reasons.

Since that time we have received a letter from a gentleman in Richmond county, personally unknown to us, but whose name is that of a highly respectable family of that county, which letter, dated March 6th, 1864, asserts that the person referred to as having sold the turkies said to have been stuffed with corn-meal dough, is a highly respectable lady bearing the same name with the writer of the letter, and further adds that the statement given in our paper does serious injustice to that lady.

The letter goes on to give a statement, which, as the writer deems it due to the lady in question, we subjoin, still giving no name. The letter says:—

“This lady having a surplus of turkeys and contemplating a visit to her father, who lives in Marion village, South Carolina, and being advised by her friends that poultry would be more desirable and command a higher price in the market by being killed, dressed and stuffed, she accordingly carried them down to Wilmington, and wishing to purchase some sugar and coffee, she went to a house, the only place where she was informed she could get them. There the turkies were examined, weighed, pronounced good by the man, and bought for $2 50 per pound. She received a $100 bill in part payment for her turkeys, and when she got to her father's, the bill was examined and pronounced to be a counterfeit, and when she returned to Wilmington, she got a young gentleman, her friend, to go to the man who passed it on her and make him take it back, which he did.

“Two respectable gentlemen were at your market early next morning and saw one of Mr. WORTH'S partners buy one of the turkeys for $4 per pound, and remarked as he was going off, ‘this is dear living.’

“The turkeys were in fine order, and dressed in the usual manner, with biscuit, baked corn bread, lard, salt, black pepper and onions, and so far from a ‘fraud’ having been committed by a ‘decently dressed woman,’ I submit to your candor, was it not by one of your own townsmen?”

This is the whole statement furnished to us. As to the price given for the turkies, we have no doubt that it was $2,50 per pound, as stated. A member of this firm saw some of the turkies pointed out to him as belonging to the lot in question, and noticed one in particular, which certainly appeared to him to have been stuffed with corn meal dough, and *not* biscuit, lard, onions, etc. The turkies, or at least some of them, sold for $3,50 per pound, and not for four dollars, although some turkies were sold that morning for four dollars. But most folks thought $3,50 pretty high for corn dough.

Of course we know nothing personally about the bill returned as a counterfeit. We are told that it has since been funded here, and therefore pronounced genuine.

If it ever has been the custom to bring stuffed poultry to this market, we confess that we have been in ignorance of the existence of any such custom. It was certainly a misunderstanding on the part of the lady as to what was customary here. We have no doubt, from what we have heard, that it was an innocent one.

This is all we know about the matter. It is obvious that we could have no desire to cast a personal reflection on a lady whose very name was unmentioned for the reason, among others, that it was wholly unknown to us. The considerations that induce us to forbear mention of it now will, we trust, be equally obvious.

Now is the time to fall back on “hog and hominy”—*if you have them.* Next to nothing comes to market, and that must be bought and sold by the ten dollars' worth, or by some multiple of ten dollars. The restaurants and oyster shops are generally closed, partly for want of stock, and partly for want of change.—Change is the worst difficulty. It stops things coming in, or being bought or sold.

It would be prudent, if it were practicable, for people to fund themselves until after the first of April. As nothing can be done, and no eatables can be obtained, it would be desirable to find holes or caves in the ground to which people could retire for a brief hybernation of four or five weeks, during which time they might derive sustenance and amusement from sucking their paws after the manner of the black bear.

Seriously, things have got to a pass that is positively alarming, and which threatens consequences of the gravest character. We confess ourselves unable to see what people are to do if things keep on this way, getting worse and worse, as they will do the nearer the first of April approaches.

THE appeal in the Alexandria case, from the English Court of Exchequer to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, sitting as a Court of Errors, has been dismissed by the latter on the ground of want of jurisdiction. This would make the decision of the Court of Exchequer final. That decision, it will be recollected, was against the Government and in favor of the claimants.

The crown lawyers will try to get it before the House of Lords, through some loop hole or other.

DROWNED.—We heard, this morning, that a negro man belonging to Dr. Lucas, of Bladen county, and a sailor, belonging, we suppose, to the City of Petersburg, were drowned last night by the upsetting of a boat in which the negro was carrying some sailors to the Petersburg, then lying in the stream. The sailors were under the influence of liquor. We have since heard no particulars.

OF COURSE.—Among those most active in the work of destruction at General Anderson's iron works above Richmond, was a Yankee who had been liberated from prison there, to receive employment in that establishment. Again we would call attention to the propriety of guarding carefully the *pseudo* Yankee “deserters” sent to work in the mines in this State. These people so often prove to be spies or something else not good.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

FOUR INVASIONS OF THE STATE BY THE YANKEES—THE EXPERIMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS—THE BATTLE OF OULUSTEE—THE ENEMY ROUTED, &c.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

LAKE CITY, FLA., Feb. 23d, 1864.

Your readers will all be interested in what may now be termed the War in Florida; for the telegraph and mails have doubtless ere this given you sufficient to attract attention to this quarter. Jacksonville—the city of burned churches and desolated squares—was again made the gateway of approach three weeks ago last Sunday. The enemy were reported as coming in force, under Gen. Seymour—their transports being eighteen in number, including the gunboats. The country was taken a good deal by surprise. We had become used to the “occupation of Jacksonville”—so much so, that it was a by-word, that when the enemy failed at some point of importance, they would turn their potent rage upon poor little Jacksonville.

THE FIRST INVASION.

They occupied the place in March, 1862, when they said they came to protect the city against the reprehensible incendiarism of some of our own people; and after this profession of goodness, and making great promises of an intention to hold the place forever, thus duping a good many of our citizens to take sides with them in some sort of a State government which they proposed, and finding much less of their kind of Unionism than they expected, but more of a military demonstration in their front than they looked for, they departed “bag and baggage,” after a three weeks stay in the “water oak city.”

THE SECOND INVASION—A NIGGER SPECULATION.

They came again in October, 1862, under Gen. John M. Brannan, whose preliminary achievement was that of taking the St. John's Bluff Battery, near the mouth of the river of that name, and about twenty miles below Jacksonville. This expedition turned out to be a very heavy negro trade, for Gen. Brannan relieved our barracoons of a tremendous bevy of “contrabands” on that occasion, and instead of leaving the impression that he came to tread the path of glory on the field, even in the name of the “Stars and Stripes,” he set sail with his cargo, perfectly satisfied with having made a good operation.

THE THIRD INVASION—NEGRO TROOPS.

They came again in March, 1863. Then of course we expected certainly a “permanent occupation.”—They would not be playing the “King of France” game so often. Now they introduced their experiment of the black regiments, commanded by certain old broken down parsons of New England—a Mr. Higginson and others, who have laid down the stole for the gilt buttons and epaulettes—put off the new Adam, glorying in the *old*—a set of men described by the citizens, who were vouchsafed a sight of them, as the most ill-favored, hideous-visaged creatures to be called men ever beheld.

Gen. Finegan, on the Confederate side, concentrates his few scattered companies at a point seven miles from Jacksonville, and he is joined by a few companies from Middle Florida and Georgia, swelling his command perhaps to twelve hundred men. The enemy is met on his first advance, and his second, and his third, as he sallies out day after day, as if to try the strenght of our lines. *That* demonstration showed that Sambo will eat, but he will not be depended on as good fighting material. Whether from fear of the halter, or no quarter, or what Sambo is pretty authentically reported to have flinched when our infantry confronted him. All accounts agree that, at about the time of firing being heard within town, of skirmishing without, Sambo, in considerable force, was seen making rapid ingress.

The infantry campaign changed to that of artillery. Several well-directed shots are thrown upon the town—upon such points as it is supposed the enemy are posted: they fall true to the mark; they come in dangerous proximity to quarters, and even closely moored gunboats. They do their work well. “What news?”—The enemy have evacuated! Sambo and Jonathan have departed together. Thus ended the third “invasion,” not without, however, leaving its malignant track in the burning of two churches and laying waste a number of squares of private residences in the beautiful little city of Jack-sonville.

THE FOURTH AND LAST INVASION.

They come again in February, 1864. And now we have the “grand army”—white and black troops—infantry, artillery and cavalry. They come to invade; it is “child's play” no longer. They come to take and to “hold.” Charleston is virtually abandoned—surplus troops are on hand—they have played the game of taking Jacksonville full often—now they will “take the State.” Deserters and fugitives have told them the pathway was open; that our whole local force is not more than a dozen companies scattered broadcast over the State, with a camp pretending to be on a large scale about seven miles from Jacksonville, known as Camp Finegan, etc. The enemy learn all this, and they come to take advantage of it. They come 5 or 6,000 strong, and reinforcements reported on the way. They rush upon Camp Finegan at once, in the night.

Our troops at that point scatter into the woods, slipping adroitly through the fingers of the foe. The enemy advance twenty miles on the railroad, and take the junction of the other railroad crossing it, the place or village known as Baldwin. Our rail lines in their hands, our case seems desperate; but Beauregard is apprised of the move, and his forces are on the way.

THE ADVANCE TO LAKE CITY.

The enemy advance still westward, toward Lake City, which has long been the headquarters of the Eastern Department. That is their present aim.—Small bodies of troops arrive for us from the western part of the State—some artillery, some cavalry, some infantry. Many citizens flock from the interior, armed and equipped, to aid in repelling the invader. His advance cavalry come within three miles of Lake City—fourteen hundred in the body, but a few hundred of them dismounted and thrown forward as infantry skirmishers. Our troops are on hand—a few hundred—and a skirmishing fight of a few hour's duration occurs within hearing of the town—the enemy are seeking to enter. Strange to say, this little resistance, either from its telling effect, or the moral effect of resistance at all, causes this party to retire and rejoin the main force near the South prong of St. Mary's river, where they are taking position and fortifying.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. FINEGAN.

The time is favorable to us: our troops come pouring in from Georgia—some of them veteran regiments who have seen long service. Gen. Colquitt and his brigade are *en route*. The celebrated Chatham Artillery of Savannah, which stood the brunt of Fort Wagner for long weeks, comes lumbering with its well-tried pieces and veteran hearts. They are hurried down.—Body after body of troops arrive. Finch's cavalry are expected to enter the State in the rear of the enemy, and thus cut off their retreat while the main body of the troops push them back. Our forces concentrate and fortify at Oulustre, a spot preserving its Indian name, (I think, signifying black.) It is the headwaters of a creek of that name, being a continuous swamp on the right of the railroad, inclining Southward. Ocean Pond, or one of the inland Lakes of Florida, lying not far North, thus forming a good defensible position. Our forces there concentrated about five thousand men. Our rifle pits and redoubts connected with the swamp on the South, and Ocean Pond, on the North.

THE BATTLE OF OULUSTEE—DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

On Saturday morning last, just three weeks after the landing at Jacksonville our little army advanced about three miles beyond Oulustre, learning the enemy were making an advance movement. At 3 o'clock of the day the battle began, and continued until dark, all our force on the field being more or less engaged. It raged hotly during the whole time. Veterans who say they have been in a dozen actions during the war, and came out without a scratch, now lie in our hospitals here, wounded in the little battle of *Oulustre*, in Florida.—The verification of this is in the number of wounded on both sides—ours can hardly be less than five hundred, and perhaps eighty killed, while the enemy is reported to have lost more than double the number.—Giving these figures for him the benefit of exaggeration, even, certain it is he has met with a *total defeat* in Florida. Black troops were confronted on the field with our own dear sons and brothers. White men were side by side with them! The wounded that fill all the empty buildings that could be appropriated in this, and the dead that have been buried, more fully attest the severity of the engagement. Besides over one hundred and twenty five of the enemy's wounded prisoners, we have taken one hundred and fifty who surrendered. Numbers were buried on the field, and our citizens living on the line of the enemy's march, say they had two trains of ambulances to carry off their dead and wounded, besides every other conceivable mode of conveyance they could apply.

The enemy have gone back to Jacksonville, forty-five miles from where they fought the battle. Our forces follow them along the road and stragglers and wounded are picked up as they go. A lady at one point reports that Gen. Seymour passed along, looking haggard and pale, saying he had lost half of his troops. We captured a battery of seven guns, brass pieces, besides about a thousand small arms. Gen. Finegan, of this division, was in command on the occasion; the movement of troops on the field being conducted by Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia. General Gardner, of Middle Florida was present at the battle, in consultation with General Finnegan. Oulustre is also the name of the first railroad station below Lake City, and the battle ground is about fifteen miles from this place. The general report before the battle was that the enemy had none but white troops with them, but the contest developed the presence of regiments of negro troops.—Thus ended the battle of Oulustre; thus closed the fourth invasion of Florida, *via* Jacksonville. They may come again, and will be looked for, and looked after, try it when they will.

Yours, &c., FLORIDA.

From the United States.

We are indebted to a friend for copies of the Baltimore *Gazette* of the 2d and 3d inst.

Under the head of “General News” the *Gazette* of the 2d has the following summary:

The Steamship Bremen reached New York yesterday with advices from Europe to the 17th ult. The Danish war still engrossed public attention, but no further battles had been fought. The Danes still occupied Duppeln and the Island of Alsen, but preparations were making to dislodge them from the former position, and there were also indications that the German troops would advance across the northern boundary of Schleswig into Jutland, which is a part of Denmark proper. It is believed, however, that the war will soon close, and that the existing difference will be adjusted.

It has been announced in various journals, for the past two days, that the Army of the Potomac—or a large portion of it—had resumed the offensive; and in apparent confirmation of this report the Washington *Star* of last evening states, on the authority of parties from Culpepper, that heavy firing, both of musketry and artillery, was heard on Monday last in the direction of the Rapidan; but no other information in regard to the movement, or the extent of the conflict, had reached Washington up to noon yesterday.

The Federal troops in East Tennessee are said to have followed Longstreet in pursuit as far as Morristown—The latter is represented to be marching east in double quick time on each side of the Holston River.

The Alabama was at Singapore on the 3d of January last, and it was supposed that she would make her next appearance in the China Sea, steaming from thence across the Pacific to California, if not captured.

President Lincoln has approved the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General, and has sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Grant for that position.

The Gazette of the 3d has the following summary:

The rumored movement of the Army of the Potomac turns out to be in the shape of a cavalry raid on a grand scale. The infantry advance was simply designed to divert the attention of General Lee, whilst Kilpatrick and Custar operated on his flanks. The principal cavalry expedition, under Kilpatrick, is said to have crossed the Rapidan west of the position occupied by the Confederate army, with the intention of moving in the direction of Gordonsville. But this statement is wholly inconsistent with the camp rumor that places Kilpatrick at Spottsylvania C. H., after having defeated Hampton's legion and captured several hundred prisoners, including Gen. Hampton himself. This reputed success receives, however, no confirmation from official sources, and is, therefore, open to question. We incline to the belief, however, that Kilpatrick has really advanced through Spottsylvania county southwest of Fredericksburg, and that his purpose is, if unopposed, to move in the direction of Richmond, destroying the railroad and bridges as he passes along. The defeat and capture of Hampton is another matter concerning which, as yet, we know nothing beyond the mere rumor—for it is given as such—that was circulating on Tuesday among the soldiers of Meade's army. General Custar does not appear to have proceeded farther westward than Stannardsville. The Washington *Star* of last evening reports that he has already returned to this side of the Rapidan after having destroyed a Confederate camp and captured a number of horses and prisoners without losing a man. Kilpatrick's is, therefore, the only expedition that is of any importance; but from the nature of the roads and the recent rise in the rivers that cross his route on the way to Richmond, or to the east of Richmond, if his purpose is to move down the peninsula to Fortress Monroe, the obstacles he will have to surmount, apart from any enemy he may chance to encounter, may be regarded as such as will tax his resolution to the utmost.

A later dispatch from the headquarters of the Army, of the Potomac announces the return of General Custar. The latter, instead of only reaching Stannardsville, proceeded to within four miles of Charlottesville, where he encountered a body of Confederate cavalry under General Stuart, supported by infantry and also by several batteries. Finding himself thus confronted by superior numbers, General Custar concluded to return by the way he came. Crossing the Rivanna river, he burned the bridge behind him, destroyed three flour mill's filled with grain and fell back towards the Rapidan, where he halted for the night, to recruit the failing strength of his horses.

The next morning he skirmished with a body of Confederate cavalry on the road to Barton's Ford, but finding that additional forces were concentrating against him, he suddenly wheeled and crossed at Banks' Ford. The enemy followed in pursuit for some distance, but failed to inflict any damage. General Custar brought in fifty prisoners—though it is not stated how or where he got them—a large number of negroes and some 300 horses.

A telegram from Washington which reached us also at a late hour, confirms our opinion as to the route taken by Kilpatrick; but states that nothing is officially known of his whereabouts. Rumors were current, which placed him some eighteen miles from Richmond. We are, however, prudently admonished that this is mere surmise; “as there is no communication by which such a fact could be ascertained.”

General Smith, who was in command of the cavalry expedition that was organized to move southward from Memphis to support Sherman, was at Cairo on Tuesday last. The telegram which notices his arrival furnishes further extracts from the diary of an officer who accompanied the expedition. From this source we learn that in the fight at West Point the Federal loss was forty killed and wounded. The loss of the battle at Poctotoe is attributed to the 3d Tennessee cavalry, who broke at the first fire. Six or seven pieces of artillery were spiked and abandoned, and the loss in the latter fight is estimated at “not over one hundred—mostly in prisoners.”

The New York News states that quite a large addition is now being made to the fleet of Admiral Farragut. When all the vessels arrive, they will constitute we are told, the largest fleet, in point of numbers, that has ever been fitted out in this country.

General Seymour, who commanded the Federal troops in the recent reverse in Florida, likewise managed the desperate, bloody and unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner before it was captured. He is reputed to be a brave and accomplished officer, but ill fortune seems to follow all his enterprises.

From the Nassau Guardian.

The following Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Princess of Wales' safe delivery of a Prince, was prepared by His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury:

“Almighty and most merciful God, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we humbly thank Thee for that Thou hast vouchsafed to deliver Thy servant the Princess of Wales from the perils of childbirth, that Thou hast made her a joyful mother, and granted her the blessing of a son. May Thy watchful eye and fatherly hand still be over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength; that so she may arise and go forth to praise Thee in Thy church, and serve Thee in all good works to the glory of Thy Holy name. Defend the infant prince from every danger that may happen to the body, and from all evil that may assault and hurt the soul:—Enrich him with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus, and as years advance, may he increase in grace, in wisdom, and all Christian virtues. Look down, we pray Thee, with the favor that Thou bearest unto Thy people upon the royal parents; fill them with all heavenly benediction, that they may faithfully live and walk according to Thy will in this life present, and may be partakers of Thine everlasting glory in the life to come. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of this, and of Thy manifold mercies to us as a church and nation, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; so that passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may attain to Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of thy blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.”

The Four per Cent. Bonds.

It is thought by some that the four per cent bonds to be issued for the present currency can be be used in business transactions and will be passed from hand to hand as a Treasury note is now used. But this is a mistake. The law authorizing the issue of these 4 per cent bonds says: “the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in *Registered* Bonds, payable 20 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.”

A registered bond cannot be sold or transferred without first having the entries changed at the Treasury Department, which operation would cost so much time and trouble that but few transactions of that kind will be made. And it is well that it is so, for if the bonds could be used just as Treasury notes are now used, there would be little or no diminution of the circulating medium, and the country would soon be again cursed with too much currency. The bonds can be used in payment of taxes due the Confederate Government, and they will then be immediately cancelled, but they cannot be passed from hand to hand without changing the entries on the Register's books. This is our opinion of the matter, and it is sustained by the experience of others who have dealt in *registered* bonds.

But some one may conclude that if this is the case, he will not fund his money, because he wants to trade on it or use it in purchasing such articles as he may need. Such persons will find, after the first of April, that they made a great mistake in not funding, for they will find, we think, that all notes of the present issue above five dollars, will cease to be current—no one will take them because they are subject to a discount of one third; and if they are kept on hand till the 1st January, 1865, they are taxed one hundred per cent., and the privilege of funding lost. And those who keep their notes for the purpose of exchanging them after the 1st of April for the new issue at the rate of three dollars for two, will find it inconvenient to effect the exchange as speedily as they expect or may desire.

So, taking everything into consideration, we do not believe that any one can do better than exchange his notes for 4 per cent. bonds before the first day of April. These bonds are not subject to a tax for the year 1864.

Western Democrat.

DUELLING.—Is there not a regulation of the Confederate service requiring the dismissal of those officers who engage in the *unfair* and barbarous practice of dueling, or challenging each other to fight a duel? We think there is such a law, and it ought to be enforced. Already several of our officers have been killed in duels or disabled for life, and we notice by correspondence published in a South Carolina paper, that Gen. N. G. Evans has been trying to get up a duel with Col. F. W. McMaster. We lose enough men by Yankee bullets without resorting to the falsely called “code of honor.” If officers want to show their bravery, or imperil the lives of each other unnecessarily, let them agree to charge a Yankee battery single handed, without support of any kind. If they are not killed, probably a confinement of a few months in a northern prison may cool their passions.—*West. Democrat.*

FORT POWELL.—One of those gloomy patriots who never see or at least never talk about anything but the dark side of the picture, says “the taking of Fort Powell is but a question of time.” This is a military axiom entirely misapplied in this case. Any post that is invested by a competent force, and that can be cut off and starved or can be approached by parallels, certainly must fall in time, unless rescued by a relieving army. But Fort Powell is in neither of these categories. It stands in the middle of a wide expanse of salt water, where the Yanks cannot dig ditches, and it is not assailed or assailable on the side from which it can be indefinitely supplied with all it requires. It stands precisely where Fort Sumter stands, except that it is not assailed by a fleet of monitors and tremendous shore batteries at short range. With a plucky garrison, Farragut's wooden ships never can take Fort Powell, and it has got that garrison. So Commodore Farragut can “peg away.”—*Mobile Tribune.*

The correspondent of the New York Herald, with the Yankee army in Florida, sends to that paper a list of casualties in the late Confederate victory at Ocean Pond, which he says is very imperfect. It is published as an “additional” list to one sent two days before.—The correspondent says it is impossible to get the list of one or two regiments. The name of each man is given and the wounds of each named and described, except in the 1st N. C. (negro) regiment.

The aggregate in nine regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry and four batteries of artillery, is as follows: Killed, 13 officers; 131 men. Wounded and missing, (generally both) 49 officers, 1 078 men.—Grand total, killed, wounded and missing, officers and men, 1 271.

How much this will be increased by the previous and subsequent lists, we can only conjecture.

Richmond Sentinel.

The President has commissioned three privates as officers, for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga.

For the Journal.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BENJAMIN, }
March 9th, 1864. {

At a meeting of Capt. Rasberry's Company, F., 68th Regiment N. C. T., the following proceedings were had:

On motion, Capt. W. J. Rasberry was called to the chair, and private Benjamin Brown appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and appropriate remarks, stating as a reason why the meeting was called, was for the purpose of giving the men another opportunity of renewing their pledge of their lives, their honor, their all, to the cause of their country, and that he had no doubt that men who had displayed the courage and the zeal they had always done since it had been his fortune to be their leader, (now nearly two years,) would again promptly respond to the call of their country. That their acts of bravery and daring while known as the “*Nethercutt Rangers*,” were not yet forgotten by their country, nor would it be. But their country expected them not to falter, and he knew them to be the men not to stop until the grand work was finished.

The Chairman then called for men who wished to re-enlist to step out, when the whole company, with enthusiasm, stepped to the front.

On motion, the chair then proceeded to appoint Serg't R. S. Breton, Privates D. H. Harrison, J. B. C. Lane and J. G. Worthington to draft resolutions for the meeting, who soon reported the following:

WHEREAS, That we, members of Company F., (6th Regiment N. C. T., being probably the greatest sufferers of any in the Regiment, for the reason that our property has been mostly destroyed by the enemy, and our families yet remain in their lines, therefore,

Resolved, That we take the present opportunity to again tender our services to our beloved country, and pledge ourselves never to lay down our arms until this unholy war shall be ended by an honorable peace.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the Wilmington *Journal* be requested to publish the same.

W. J. RASBERRY, Chairman.
BENJAMIN BROWN, Secretary.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, March 10th, 1864.

EDITORS JOURNAL—

Gents: You will probably recollect with what patriotic devotion the Presidents of the railroads in the then Confederate States (seven) rushed to Montgomery and offered to President Davis their services at half the usual charges for freight and passengers.

Well, they really took the Government on their backs, and have so far carried it through this war at half old time prices—freight and passengers (*troops*) now paying but little more than half old rates (*in freight*), and 2½ cents per mile for troops, while *individuals* pay ten to fifteen cents per mile on passengers, and *five times* old rates on freight, and these rates hardly enable the roads to pay expenses—to say nothing of profits.

It is true large dividends have in a few cases been made, but it was because such roads had old supplies on hand, and the surplus could not be expended in repairs for want of *materials and men* to work them.—Hence it was thought best to give the stockholders this money now and draw on them in future for rebuilding the roads that would be about worn out at the end of the war.

To repay all this generous work on the part of the Railroads of the Confederacy, what does the Congress do? It taxes them to the *full extent possible*, and the very “reserve fund” set aside in some cases to rebuild the roads at the end of the war and invested in most cases in Confederate Bonds is taxed as *surplus income* at 25 per cent.

The tax is so heavy that were it not for the private business that some of the roads can do, when Government allows them, they could not pay expenses and the *tax*. For instance after taxing income beyond all reason—and so it takes back more than *half of the half price* paid for Government work—they add *five* (5) per cent on the shares at the *inflated* valuation.—Truly, if the Yankees cannot subdue us the Confederate Congress can if it goes on thus. Where are the Statesmen! of the Country? One Railroad in North Carolina, on the *main line*, received last year from Government for services at about half old rates $653,000, and has paid and is now due about $400,000 in Confederate taxes. This same road has had three “raids” made on it with a loss of not less than $100,000, and now it is said Mr. Secretary of Treasury proposes to pay claims due before April 1st, in *new issue* at a reduction of ⅓ of the claim. Of course *dividends* are at an end for the balance of the war, and not only that, but the rails and machinery gone, and no reserve or *renewal fund* left to help build up. Is this honest? is it *judicious*? or is it returning evil for good? While farmers, mechanics and others who serve the government are receiving the *inflated prices*, Railroads remain on their *patriotism* at old rates and now pay for their folly.

JUSTICE.

For the Journal.

FORT HOLMES, SMITH'S ISLAND, N. C., }
March 7th, 1864. {

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Gentlemen—I have waited a day or two thinking that perhaps some one more competent than myself, would inform you and your readers of the particulars of the sinking of the Yankee gunboat “Peterhoff,” lately blockading off this place. The facts as near as I can relate them are these: On Saturday last, the 5th inst., information was brought to the commanding officer, Col. Jno. J. Hedrick, that a steamer was lying in rather close on the eastern side of the Island, and for some purpose no doubt. He immediately ordered Capt. Badham, of the 31 N. C. Battalion, Lt. Artillery, with our 20 pounder Parrott, and Lieut. Jos. F. Hellen, with his Whitworth, the whole under the direction of Lt. Col. Tait, to that part of the island nearest to where the steamer was lying, and if within range to drive her off or sink her. The latter was done.

They were not long in getting down, and soon both guns were in position. It was then about 11 A. M., when Lt. Hellen let drive a Whitworth bolt, weighing 12 pounds, which ricocheted near the ship and struck her below the water line a little forward of midships.—Now it was observed that the ship was at anchor, and from the trotting back and forth of the men on board, as they could be seen, gave evidence that they were in a fix. They were not long, however, in slipping their cable or weighing anchor, but before they could get off, Captain Badham fired nine well directed shots, two taking effect, and Lt. Hellen, with stove-pipe Whitworth, tossed five (thunder) bolts, three of which took effect. By this time the Yank was out of range, but lacked considerable of having ease of mind. They made every effort, no doubt, to keep the ship afloat, as they were seen to lower the boats as though they were going to plug a hole, or something of the kind. There seems to be no doubt but that the first shot from the Whitworth did the work, as they raised a flag to the foremast immediately, and such seems to be the opinion of officers and men who were on the detachments. Too much praise cannot be given these officers and men.—This is the first case where a Yankee blockading steamer has been sunk during the day, and in fair weather, on our coast, and by Confederate guns. The only evidence we have that the ship is the Peterhoff, is through some letters and other papers which have drifted ashore, directed to persons on board said ship. The crew no doubt got off in boats to some of the other ships. This is the way we shall continue to serve the boats when they come in range.

It will not be long before we shall have a Yankee account of the affair, and then I hope to hear of the destruction of many Yanks. Until then, adieu.

LIVE OAK.

From the Richmond Whig.

From Butler's Department.

Our forces have occupied Suffolk for several days past, as we learn from the Petersburg Express, and up to Saturday they had not been disturbed. Our pickets several miles beyond Suffolk are said to have been driven back Thursday night. The object of the movement will doubtless be developed at an early day.

It was also reported, but so far has not been confirmed, that Gen. Matt Ransom has succeeded in reaching Deep Creek, near Norfolk, and thus gained the rear of the enemy, at Bowers' Hill, midway between Suffolk and Portsmouth, and captured several hundred of the vandals, including many negroes.

George M. Hale, Sr., formerly Cashier of the Portsmouth Saving Fund Society, and Wm. H. H. Hodges, Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, have been sentenced to hard labor at Hat eras. The charge against them was that they sent the funds of their respective banks to Richmond, and refused to divulge by whose authority it was done. Mr. Hodges is to be fed on bread and water and to wear a ball and chain. Rev. J. H. Wingfield, Jr., Rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, being an avowed secessionist, has been put to hard labor for three months on the public streets, with a ball and chain to his leg.

The Boys had heard of the failure of Kilpatrick's raid, and declared they will yet liberate the Yankee prisoners at Richmond.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 9th, 1864.

An extensive sale of dry goods took place to day. Full prices were generally obtained, and for many lots an advance on rates heretofore was realized.

Funding is progressing freely. Several Banks in this city have been authorized to act as depositaries.

The new currency will be ready the first week in April.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 9, 1864.

Five monitors were inside the bar this morning. In other respects the fleet is unchanged. Ten shells were fired at Sumter last night, eight of which struck.

Battery Gregg opened on Battery Simkins this morning, which replied, and was joined by the Sullivan's Island batteries, and a lively artillery duel was kept up for several hours.

Some officer of distinction arrived to-day in the enemy's fleet. A small steamer came alongside the Ironsides, and immediately upon her departure a salute of 13 guns was fired from the Ironsides.

Some unusual activity was reported among the enemy's fleet in Folly river, on Tuesday night.

FROM RICHMOND—DISPATCH FROM GENERAL RANSOM.

RICHMOND, March 10th, 1864.

The only item of war news to-day is the appearance of a gunboat and two transports in York River, near West Point. The object of the visit has not yet been ascertained.

The Legislature of Virginia adopted to-day a resolution claiming and requiring exemption from Military service of a number of officers in the employment of the Executive and Judiciary Department of the State Government, and public institutions, Justices of the Peace included. The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-night.

It has been raining heavily here all day.

An official dispatch from Gen. Ransom to-night, from Suffolk, says that the enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them on the 9th inst., and drove them in a rout out of the town, killing a number and capturing one piece of artillery and a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster stores, the enemy flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and everything else behind them. We pursued them beyond Bernard's Mills.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BROWN.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March 11th, 1864.

Governor Brown's Message was read to-day. It recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief to soldiers' families, cotton planting, illegal distillation, impressment of provisions, the removal of slaves, and desertions from the army. The following is a synopsis of his remarks on other subjects:

The late action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in the justice or competency of the management of our financial affairs. The compulsory funding of seven hundred millions of dollars within forty days, at a less rate of interest than is pledged on the face of the notes resembles repudiation and bad faith. The secret session, in which were discussed important measures, were a blighting curse, convenient for canvassing what will not bear the light. Under the new military bill with its unconstitutional conscription, citizens will not fill the ranks of the army, but will stay at home detached, thus depriving the State of her active militia, and placing civil rights in subjection to military power.

The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, under the pretention of necessity, confers upon President Davis powers denied by the Constitution. The power of Congress to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* is only implied, and is limited by express declaration in favour of personal liberty. Congress cannot confer judiciary powers upon the Executive, and warrants issued by the President are in plain violation of the Constitution.

If this act is acquiesced in, the President may imprison whom he pleases. It is only necessary to allege treasonable efforts. No Court dare investigate the case.

The Legislature is recommended to take prompt action to stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke.

The Governor reviews the causes of the war—who is responsible and how peace should be sought. He occupies half his message in showing the unchristian character of the war. The Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans are exhonorated from causing its. The responsibility rests exclusively with the wicked Republican leaders who denied the compact of the Constitution and declared for an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God. These leaders obtained possession of the Federal government and the South was compelled, in self-defence to sever the compact of sov

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

THE COUNTY MEETING.

In accordance with wishes expressed to us by citizens here in town, and also by citizens of the country, we last week inserted a notice for a meeting to be held this (Wednesday) night, in the Court House.

In order, however, to accommodate all persons who wish to hear Dr. DEEMS, and who also desire to attend the meeting, it has been thought best to postpone the latter 'til TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) NIGHT, THE 17TH INSTANT, when it will take place at the Court House.

The meeting, so far as we understand it, has no party character nor party object. During March Court it is usual for the people of the country to meet together and consult. If this was done in former times, for party purposes, how much more should it be done now, when matters of such deep and vital interest engage the attention of the country. Our gallant soldiers in the army have been and are holding meetings pledging their all to the defence of their country. The citizens at home have also duties to perform, hardly less important than the duties devolving upon the soldiers in the field. It is due to the army that a response should go up from the people at home in acknowledgement of the gallantry and patriotic devotion of their brethren in service. It is due to the country at this time that all men should openly renew their vows upon its altars, pledging themselves to do their part in sustaining the cause by all honorable means in their power, by cheerfully obeying and supporting all necessary laws, by discouraging all selfish agitation or treasonable disaffection, by assisting the needy families of soldiers, by avoiding panic, extortion and undue speculation in the necessaries of life.

We have glanced at some of the reasons for holding a meeting now. Are not these reasons sufficient to insure a full attendance of citizens and residents, not merely for speechifying or excitement, but also for consultation and action. Strange influences are abroad; strange movements are afloat. This ever true and faithful town and county owe it to themselves to leave no doubt of their position at this time.

Daily Journal, 16th inst.

A Wayside Home.

We have a Wayside Hospital here, but not a Wayside Home:—a home, not for the sick but for the well for soldiers going home on furlough or returning to the army, or for others travelling on duty. Every now and then numbers are detained over here without any accommodation, frequently without anything to eat and sometimes without any money to buy anything.—And even if they had money they could not always get food. They are thus in a measure compelled to straggle over town, and the results are sometimes unpleasant, both to the soldiers and the citizens. Some scenes occurring last week are too fresh to need that we should recall them by way of illustration.

However, some quarters and some provision for soldiers accidentally detained here are very much needed. It is hard to see a man who has left his home to fight the battles of his country, wandering about even for one night houseless and unfed. Wayside homes exist in other places, and the plan upon which they are started, and carried on elsewhere, would no doubt form a model for a similar institution here.

We have now called public attention to this matter. We think its importance will be self-evident. It commends itself to the consideration of the liberal, patriotic and benovolent, who we trust will see that proper action is taken on the subject.

Snowed Under.

Are we to freeze again? Is St. Patrick to have a cold day for his anniversary? Are the delicate blooms of the fruit-trees to be nipped and withered? Are visions of peach and honey, to say nothing of apple-jack, to be blighted? Are our toes to be pinched and our noses to be tweaked by Jack Frost? Is old Hyems to return? Shall rude Boreas, blustering railer, forever blow? Shall our pease and other "garden sarse" be cut off? Pease be still, and put not up too impertinently.

Dropping the interrogative only to resume it, let us ask if it is not cold to-day—that is, if it don't feel pretty cold if there is not a suspicion of snow in the air? We should not be at all surprised to learn that it had snowed *somewhere*. We have seen no flakes here, as yet, but for all that we are completely *snowed under* by the orders from Richmond stopping all the mail trains on the railroads. When Quartermaster General Lawton will permit us to thaw out, and emerge from the pit of obscurity into which he has thrown us, or the snow-bank with which he has surrounded us, is a question that passeth human understanding, since neither human understanding nor any other understanding seems to have had anything to do with recent orders proceeding from Richmond, in consequence of which much suffering, loss and inconvenience must fall upon many persons and interests; yea, upon the whole public, without exception, while no earthly advantage can result to the public service. These things, and the causes which produced them—the neglects which seemed to make a resort to such frantic measures necessary, may hereafter require ventilation. We forbear for the present, from considerations of public interest.

LATER.—A PARTIAL THAW.—We have just been informed that one train per day carrying the mail will hereafter be run on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and also, we suppose, on the Wilmington and Manchester Road. This arrangement, we presume, will continue until a new schedule is put into operation, which will be in a few days.

Daily Journal, 16th inst.

County Court.

The Court this week elected OWEN FENNELL, Esq., J. P. County Trustee, and re-elected all the old Inspectors with the exception of Mr. CHARLES HAWES, no longer a resident. Mr. H. M. BISHOP was chosen in his stead. The schedule of taxes has not yet been handed to the Clerk.

NORTHERN PAPERS say that the British blockade-running steamer *Don*, (*Don*, we suppose,) was captured on the 4th, by the gun boat *Project*, off Wilmington, and brought to Beaufort.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE does not appear to sustain Governor BROWN in his denunciations of the recent action of Congress. See telegraphic columns.

THERE would seem to be *something* in the last recognition rumors. Enough, at least to buoy up Confederate securities in England, and to create some uneasiness at the North.

GAME FOR THE BEAST.—The Yankee Government appointed Beast Butler as the medium through which, on their part, the exchange of prisoners was to be conducted. Our Government refused to recognize or hold any communication with this outlaw. As a result of our firmness, we find the following announcement copied from a late Northern paper brought by flag of truce.

REGULAR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO BE MADE HEREAFTER.

The friends of the Union prisoners in the South will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been effected by which regular exchanges of prisoners will be made hereafter. The Government has gracefully receded from its determination to force Gen. Butler upon the Confederates as the only agent of exchange, and have delegated that authority to Major Mulford, whose associations with Mr. Ould, the rebel commissioner, have heretofore been pleasant as well as dignified. The first exchange under the new regulation has already taken place.

BY A RECENT ARRIVAL we have a file of the London Index to the 11th February. We shall examine it more fully at the first convenient opportunity and perhaps find something of interest to lay before our readers.

The Legislature.

About the last ukase issued through the Raleigh *Standard* by Mr. HOLDEN, who appears to be the dictator—the autocrat of the extreme, proscriptive, convention wing of the self-styled "conservative" party of this State—is an admonition to his followers to take measures to bring out candidates for the Legislature in all the counties of the State, and this admonition will be heeded and obeyed.

It should not be forgotten that the watch-word of this party, given to it by Mr. HOLDEN, is "no compromise" with those whom *he* chooses to stigmatize "destructives." That in the exercise of his assumed power and prerogative "to kill and make alive," he has decided to "kill" all those who do not go his stripe; who do not obey his dictation; who do not denounce the Confederate Government as an unmitigated tyranny; who do not go for a Convention whereby North Carolina may "take her own affairs into her own hands,"—that is, secede or threaten to secede from the Confederacy, withdraw from the common cause, either attempt the stupid folly of isolation, or perpetrate the crowning disgrace of throwing herself into ABRAHAM (LINCOLN'S) bosom.—These are hard words, we know, but we are sorry to say that they are justified by the threats, inuendoes and insinuations with which the columns of the *Standard* have teemed, whether somewhat cautiously expressed through the editorial columns, or broadly given to the world in the proceedings of meetings whose hardly disguised treason found a welcome place in its pages.

Mr. HOLDEN may not have meant all that his language would imply, but his language has done much harm, and his course tends to still greater harm. His position and that of his followers is a continual threat to the Confederacy—a continual encouragement to its foes. It is Mr. HOLDEN who issues orders to his followers that they must bring out their candidates and elect them to the Legislature; and, as far as depends upon them, he will be obeyed. It depends upon those who do *not* sanction his course to say whether the last orders of the *Standard* will be successfully carried out. If those who disapprove the agitation carried on by Mr. HOLDEN and his partizans, and by the discontented, the disaffected, the croakers of whatever name, content themselves with simple disapproval, without adopting any efficient means of counteraction, they can expect nothing else than the spread of the sentiments which they regard as dangerous, the continuance of the agitation which they deprecate, the success of the men and measures to which all their convictions are opposed.

If the *true* conservatives of the State remain supine and indifferent, as they have heretofore done, the activity, energy and organization of the schemers and agitators will enable them to carry the State, and place it in a position which will at least *appear* to justify all the fears and suspicions which have been expressed in regard to it. If, on the contrary, those opposed to this continued agitation, this continued effort to produce ill-feeling and disaffection, this proscription of all who will not join the ranks of the Holdenites and proclaim themselves "conservatives of the straitest sect," after *his* teaching, will only organize, have some concert of action and some energy of movement, all these things can easily be set right, harmony be restored, and the State be placed in her true position.

We know that the people are opposed to party feeling and party excitement, but everybody knows that such feeling or excitement have not now to be started.—They have been kept up by a party which has never ceased to agitate, denounce, proscribe; which for these purposes has kept an organization and an understanding. Cannot the opponents of these things emulate at least the industry of their antagonists and denouncers? Can *they* not organize, bring out and elect to the Legislature men in whom they have the fullest confidence, *and none others*.

We care for no old party lines. We wish to stir up no party feeling. We wish to see the true and loyal men of the State combine to put an end to agitation, disaffection, distraction and proscription. We wish to see them bring out good and true men, opposed to the political heresies that endanger our peace and threaten our cause, and we wish to see the men so brought out elected. This can be done. Done triumphantly. Why should it not be done?

The people are all right, but the people as a general thing, have not had the opportunity of examining things for themselves. Two often their confidence has been abused, and they have been misled. Be it the business of the press and all others whose position gives them facilities of information, to bring the truth home to the whole people and thus disabuse their minds of false impressions artfully made upon them.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Captain HORA, of the steamship "Thistle," for copies of the *Bermudian*, up to the 2d instant. We are glad to see that the "Thistle" is safe. We find nothing in the *Bermudian* that has not been anticipated.

WE have been asked a good many times to re-publish a piece from the Mobile *Tribune*, which appeared in the *Journal* of the 9th of last September, giving an account of the doings of Major Curry*comb*, who visited Mobile on furlough.

It is really a well gotten-up piece of fun, but we are unable now to comply with the request, as, on looking over the only file of our paper now available, we find that an advertisement on the other side of the sheet has been cut out for some purpose, thus making a large break in the article referred to.

HON. THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson, MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Esq., of Chatham, and General J. M. LEACH, of Davidson, are candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation from the 7th District, occasioned by the death of Mr. CHRISTIAN, the member elect. Mr. Ashe was nominated by a meeting of citizens held at Wadesborough on the 4th instant. This meeting was impromptu, and held because of a special court being then in session in Wadesborough. If there was any appearance of undue haste, (Mr. CHRISTIAN died on the 2nd,) we have no idea that Mr. Ashe had anything to do with it, and the circumstance of the meeting being held when it was is due, no doubt, to the presence of the special court, which seemed to afford an opportunity too so doing, which might not occur soon again.

DEPOSITORY.—We learn that the Cape Fear Bank has been appointed a depository for the funding of outstanding currency in four per cent. bonds. Persons wishing to fund can do so at the counter of the Bank, and receive the proper certificates. This will accommodate the public, and tend to relieve the pressure upon the regular depository at the Custom House.

CORROBORATIVE.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, (what a long word!) sometime since, contradicted the report of the death of HARRY MACARTHY, the eccentric commedian, vocalist, composer, etc. We say ditto to the *Constitutionalist*.—HARRY is not dead, or if he is, he behaves in a very *lively* manner for a *grave* man. We saw him here yesterday, and he said he was alive. In the words of *another* great man, he informed us that he "still lived," which being paraphrased, means that he aint dead yet. We are bound to take him at his word, since he seems to insist upon it. Harry will be in Richmond when he gets there. The *when* is doubtful under present traveling arrangements.

GENERAL MORGAN passed through Raleigh on Friday last, *en route* to Richmond. We will venture to say that the General did not create half the excitement, or kick up one-tenth of the fuss in Raleigh or elsewhere, that some of his men did here about the close of last week. Some means should be adopted to guard against the recurrence of such scenes in future.

WE are perfectly at sea in reference to the mails.—We do not know what arrangement to make so as to suit them, as we do not know what change may be made from day to day. This morning we are literally without mails, nor do we know when we will have any.—We are, as we have often been before, thrown upon our own resources.

The telegraph brings us interesting but not very important news. The recognition rumors have failed to attract much attention. The only thing that appears to give them any appearance of corroboration is the recent advance in Confederate bonds in London.

THE stoppage of the mail and passenger trains on the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, by orders from Richmond, is, to say the least of it, a very strange if not foolish proceeding. If we are correctly informed, there was no earthly necessity for any such course by the department, and nothing to be gained by it. All the government freights *here*, we learn, have been forwarded over the Weldon Road, and now to stop the mail train on both roads seems ridiculous.

We have no time to go into details to-day, more than to state that, notwithstanding the advertisement of the Superintendent of the W. & M. Railroad, in to-day's paper, there will be no mail train leave here to-morrow morning, for the South. We also hear that the same programme, so far as the stoppage of trains is concerned, applies to the Weldon Road. This is the report, which we *know* to be reliable.—*Daily Journal, 15th.*

WHEN THE CURRENCY BILL was published, gold went up to 30 for 1, and indeed some people set no bounds to what they would give for gold and silver, and besides, were anxious to get rid of their Confederate money in exchange for something else at any price.

Sundry of these people will be bit pretty severely.—They have paid prices that can never again be obtained, not even in the existing currency, much less in that which is to come out after the first of April. None, however, seem likely to suffer more than the purchasers of specie, since that has steadily sunk, spite of all that the panic-makers could do to bolster it up at the expense of the currency.

At an auction sale of stocks, etc., held by Messrs. DAVENPORT & Co., in Richmond, on Friday, the 11th instant, $600 gold coin in three lots was sold at $22 for one; 100 English sovereigns at $20½ for one; $500 sterling bill at $20½ for one. The men of little faith will surely be bit. This thing will go on. It must go. Currency *must* become scarce and dear by the abstraction of $500,000,000 by funding and the operation of the 33⅓ per cent. tax upon the currency carried over.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE convened at Raleigh on Friday last. The understood object of its meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of calling the Legislature together in extra session. The Raleigh *Confederate* learns that the Council *declined* calling the Legislature together, as the financial necessity was not considered sufficiently urgent to justify it.

THE BEARD MOVEMENT is no longer a mere question of hygiene or esthetics. It enters into the more important sphere of political and personal economy. To shave or not to shave becomes a compound question. In fact, a shave is now a double event; your beard and your pocket are alike shaved. The tonsorial artist, vulgarly called a barber, becomes barbarous indeed.—You have your dial-plate scraped off, the barber meanwhile holding you by what WEBSTER denominates the *style* or *gnomon* of said dial-plate, and people in general call the nose. The operation over, you hand the gentleman who does the shaving one dollar. Like Oliver Twist, he asks for more, and you give him another.

That's all! "Shaving is riz." By the first of April some men's faces will be so long as to cost them five dollars for a shave.

THE Supreme Court of Virginia has decided unanimously in the habeas corpus cases of Abrahams and Burroughs, that the act of conscription, and the act putting the principals of substitutes into the army, are constitutional in every particular.

IT is said that the movement which Banks was to have made against Mobile was frustrated by the weakness of the force withdrawn from Texas to take part in the forward movement, of which Sherman's, Smiths, Grierson's and Farragut's demonstrations were parts. Banks was to have advanced against Mobile from Pascagoula or some other point, but he had not the force.

The smallness of the force brought back from Texas is accounted for by the statement that thousands have deserted to Mexico to take part in the troubles going on there, but whether for JUAREZ or the French, or on their own hook, no one knows.

The Mobile *Tribune* thinks the story quite probable. Certain it is that it was part of the programme for BANKS to move his columns in the direction of Mobile, and equally certain is it that he did no do so.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you allow me a small space in your columns to make known some facts that, in my opinion, ought, long since, to have been brought to the attention of the Government, and all others concerned? At a Convention of the Directors of the Rail Roads in North Carolina and other Southern States, held last fall or winter in a Southern City, a Committee was appointed whose duty it should be to fix upon and report to the Convention the rates of Government transportation; to establish some stated and uniform price for the transportation of soldiers under orders, and also for officers and soldiers travelling on furlough. This Committee did recommend a certain rate of transportation, which when submitted for the action of the Convention, met their approval, and it was determined that the rates recommended by the Committee should go into effect on and after the 18th day of Dec., 1863. The following is the agreement entered into between the Directors of the different roads and the Government in regard to officers and soldiers who might be travelling on furlough or under orders: "Where a voucher is given for the transportation of 100 men, or a less number, it shall be paid for at the rates of 4 cents per man per mile; a voucher for any number over 100 shall be paid for at the rates of 2 1-2 cents per man per mile. All officers and soldiers on furlough, at the rates of 3 cents per man per mile. Commissioned officers not on furlough and Govt. Agt's travelling with or without requisition for transportation, shall be charged full local fare." I merely desire to call attention to this to show that there has been a breach of faith on the part of the Railroad companies, and I propose to point it out. It is expressly stipulated that *all officers on furlough shall be charged at the rate of 3 cents per man per mile.* Now the Railroad companies may come up to the contract in every point save one; yet, if they fail in this one point, it is no less a breach of faith, and as such the Government ought to be notified of it; for a contract broken by one party is no longer binding on the other. But to the point. I am an officer in the army, and have often travelled over the different roads in this State, and I find that my experience coincides with that of other officers who have been on furlough, and whom I have heard speak of it, and in no single instance that I have heard of, has a furloughed officer been allowed to travel at the rate agreed upon; in every instance *full local fare* has been charged. This is nothing more nor less than an imposition, look at it as you will, and shows conclusively that some one is too blame. The Government never pays over the stipulated price, for the reason that all furloughed soldiers are furnished with transportation, and when the vouchers for transportation are presented for payment, they are cashed at four cents per mile, *according to agreement.* An officer on furlough is not entitled to transportation and the Rail Road Companies, in this and other States, have taken advantage of this, and hence have invariably charged them full local fare, knowing that the government was not the loser by it, inasmuch as the officers have to pay their own fare now, I ask, is this fair, is it *honest*? It certainly is not, since it is charging nearly three times as much as was agreed upon—and now that this breach of faith has been made known, it is to be hoped that the government will take notice of it, and demand that the Rail Road Companies abide by the written compact, and see that its officers have justice done them.

A Coincidence.

In 1765, John, Duke of Bedford, the grandfather of the present Earl Russell, negotiated the treaty of Paris. The treaty was so disadvantageous to England, whose forces, both land and naval, had been triumphantly successful during the war, that it created almost an insurrection in England, and a charge was openly made by a man who professed to know, that the Duke had been *bribed* by the French Minister. The accuser was tried for a libel, and, we believe, punished; but the charge continued to be credited by the great body of the English people, to whom the Duke continued to be an object of intense hatred during the rest of his life. In his severe attack upon him, six years after, Junius did not hesitate to express his firm conviction of his guilt, and in a private letter to Woodfall, who seems to have feared a prosecution for libel, in consequence of his having printed the letter, he tells him that he is confident the Duke will not *dare* to prosecute, for that he has reserved some things which would make him tremble even in his grave.

The Duke, it seems to have been agreed, was extremely avaricious, and this well known failing gave a color to the story. From this charge, among others, the Duke of Bedford was defended by various writers in Woodfall's paper at the time, and of late days by Lord Mahon, Lord Brougham, and, we believe Lord John Russell himself. Nevertheless, a few months ago an extract from some English paper or magazine went the rounds of publication in our journals, in which it was stated that among the Woburn papers and correspondence, lately published, was a diary of the Duke of Bedford in question, kept while he resided at Paris on this mission, some portions of which, if they did not precisely justify the assault of Junius, went very far to mitigate is heinousness.

This charge of bribery was brought against the Duke of Bedford in 1764, the transaction on which it was founded having occurred the year before. Exactly one century afterwards a charge of the identical nature was brought by the Richmond *Whig* against Earl Russell. The *Whig* said that an English gentleman of high respectability, just from England, had stated to the editors that the belief in England was very general, if not universal, that both Russell and Lyons had been bribed by Seward. That on a late occasion, when the latter visited Canada, he was, in consequence of the prevalent belief in that province, treated with the utmost contempt, the Governor General not even having put himself to the trouble of receiving him in Montreal, but leaving him to find his way as best he could from the wharf in a cab, or hack, or some such conveyance. The Duke of Bedford was the richest nobleman of England at that day. His descendant is poor and encumbered with a new Earldom, which he has not money enough to support.

Whether the charge in both these cases, or in either, was true, we cannot, of course, undertake to say. But the coincidence is a little singular, and the suspicion even seems to indicate that the avarice of the Russells is hereditary, and well known.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Another Incident of the Raid.

Another incident of the late raid has come to our knowledge, which may be thought altogether noteworthy, and shows that there was at least one officer among the Yankees with some of the "milk of human kindness" in his bosom, notwithstanding he was in bad company.

During their retreat through Hanover county, the raiders stopped at the house of a widow lady, whose name it is unnecessary to mention, for the purpose of stealing provisions. Hearing they were in the neighborhood, and anticipating the visit, the lady had a fire kindled in the smoke house, so as to create a dense smoke, and, by way of addition, threw in a quantity of red pepper. The Yankees came, and, as usual, proceeded to the smoke house, broke it open, and commenced to empty it of its supply of bacon, of which there was a considerable quantity put up for the year. The severe sternutatory ordeal of thick smoke and red pepper proved of little avail to "save the bacon;" but a Yankee officer took advantage of the smoke and carried out piece after piece of the bacon to the ladies of the house, standing outside, and told them to conceal it as quickly as possible before his companions should discover it. The worthy lady lost no time in availing herself of his assistance, and soon concealed enough about the premises to save her family from immediate want.—*Richmond Whig.*

Incident of the War in Florida.

The following incident, illustrates the feeling of the negroes in Florida towards their brethren of the invading army, is taken from a private letter just received from the vicinity of the battle in that State.

At Ocean Pond the Yankees placed the negro troops forty yards in advance, and determined to shoot them if they ran. It was death to retreat, and, as the sequel proved, but little better than death to advance, for our men killed eight hundred. After the battle, a gentleman, accompanied by his body servant, went over the field, looking at the dead and wounded negroes. Having proceeded some distance, the servant's attention was attracted by an excellent pair of boots on the feet of a negro soldier, lying near where they stood, and, after getting his master's consent, seized one of the boots to pull it off. He had hardly done so, when the wounded negro commenced kicking furiously, and cried out, "Let my boots alone; I am not dead!" The servant startled, stepped back and asked, "What did you say?" "Let my boots alone; I ain't dead!" The servant picked up a lightwood knot, and coming back said, "You ain't dead!" "No, I ain't," replied the soldier. "Well, den, if you ain't dead, I'll deaden you," and immediately despatched him with the lightwood knot, and bore off the coveted boots."

We heard, a night or two since, a tolerable good story of a couple of raftsmen. The event occurred during the late big blow on the Mississippi, at which time so many rafts were swamped and so many steamboats lost their sky-riggings. A raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over with tremendous uproar, and expecting instant destruction, one of the raftsmen dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes for an instant, he observed his companion not engaged in praying, but pushing a pole into the water at the side of the raft.

"What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he; "down on your knees now, for there isn't a minit between us and purgatory."

"Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he coolly continued to punch the water with his pole; "be aisy, how! what's the use of praying when a feller can toch bottom with a pole?"

Mike is a pretty fine specimen of a large class of christians, who prefer to omit prayer as long as they can "toch bottom."

Correspondence of the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal

SHERMAN'S DEFEAT AND HIS CAMPAIGN BROKEN UP.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1864.

The grand campaign under Gen. Sherman, announced in the Yankee papers for several weeks past, to consist of 70,000 men, to move in three columns, successively from Vicksburg, West Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama, to sweep through the cotton States of Mississippi and Alabama, break up the railroads, destroy the grain and manufactures, and capture and reduce their capitols, has been brought to grief.

The commanding general of this department, while deficient in troops, seems not to have been wanting in tact, skill, or judgment.

The plans of the astute Sherman seem to have been comprehended and baffled, his movements broken down, and his army forced to retreat.

Sherman left Vicksburg with about 45,000 men, 10,000 of whom were sent up the Yazoo river; the rest marched in one column through Jackson into the heart of Mississippi; this was composed chiefly of infantry and artillery.

This column was first confronted by the cavalry, commanded by Gen. Lee, then by the small infantry force at the disposal of the commanding general.

After crossing Pearl River Lee's cavalry was thrown upon his flank and rear, and with such success as effectually to prevent all foraging. The stores, in depot, on the railroads between Pearl river and the Tombigbee, were sent East, and the whole of the rolling stock of those roads placed beyond the enemy's reach. This being accomplished, the commanding general placed his infantry on the East side of the Tombigbee, to defend the crossings, and concentrated the whole of his cavalry on the enemy's second column, from West Tennessee, which, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, 10,000 strong, had been held in observation by Gen. Forrest. It was charged, first with the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad above Meridian, and the large accumulation of government grain, in the prairies, then with the duty of foraging and subsisting the infantry from Vicksburg. To crush it was to brush the expedition.

So upon go it moved, Gen. Forrest, under orders, moved after it, and threw his command between it and Gen. Sherman. Gen. Lee was ordered, by forced marches, to join Gen. Forrest, who was further reinforced by a cavalry command under Gen. Ruggles and by the Mississippi State troops, under Major General Gholson. This combination accomplished the object. The Yankee general, Smith, immediately fell back and attempted to escape. He was pursued by Gen. Forrest, overtaken, and attacked at Okalona, and, after a day's desperate fighting, was thoroughly routed, with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and six pieces of artillery.

Gen. Sherman finding his cavalry cut off, fell back towards the Mississippi, and at the last accounts was being pursued by the cavalry of Gen. Lee, while Gen. Smith was flying before the pursuit of Gen. Forrest.

Thus has terminated one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war, brought to nought, by the courage and enterprise of our troops and the skill and judgment of the commander-in-chief.

EYE-WITNESS.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

A Coincidence.

In his very brief declaration that he is a candidate for the office of Governor, Mr. Holden says,—

"I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes."

On one day this week we received a letter by mail, calling our attention to this new inconsistency of the late editor of the Standard—or perhaps we should say editor of the late Standard. He who called for and set on foot last Summer, in the midst of the busy time of harvest, the many so called "peace meetings," now professes to be loth to call the people from their employments; he who got up that last Summer's excitement, and was so anxious to hear the people speak; he who, after that excitement had died out, or rather was killed off, got up a new excitement in the Winter, of even a worse sort, now professes to be indisposed to add to that excitment, "by haranguing them for their votes."

Well, the coincidence we proposed to notice was, that whilst we were reading this letter, a gentleman from another part of the State stepped into our office, and in the course of conversation remarked upon this same inconsistency between present professions and recent conduct.

The simple fact is, that no man ever was or ever will be consistent, who, without any fixed principles, makes everything bend to his own schemes of ambition. And that is, and has been, and will be, doubtless, the condition of Mr. Holden. Whig, Democrat, Democrat later, Secessionist, Anti-Secessionist, Conservative,—each in turn assumed, not *felt*, and each abandoned on failure to secure the coveted promotion.

There are sundry reasons why it would be unadvisable for Mr. Holden to harangue the people, especially with such a competitor as Gov. Vance. One of these is, that he doubtless fears either to advocate, or to fail to advocate upon the stump, the disorganizing and yankee encouraging doctrines which he has freely propagated in the Standard. There may be danger in talking or encouraging treason now. Yet should he fail to do so, he would lose the confidence of his friends and provoke the jeers of his enemies. He is discreet not to take "the stump," though if we mistake not he has always been in favor of candidates for Governor submitting to that ordeal.

But there is another view of this matter. There is not in all North Carolina, and perhaps never has been, a man who has professed so entire a devotion to "the people's will" as Mr. Holden. Whenever and wherever "the people" called, he has professed a readiness to follow. Now suppose "the people" should call upon him to "harrangue" them, what would he do? We shall see. Either the people don't want to see him and hear him, and will not call him, or they do, and will call him; and then, however it may be against his interest, his principles (!) will oblige him to go. He has put himself in this category by what was evidently only intended as a side blow to Gov. Vance, who had just "harangued" some 5000 of "the people" at Wilkesboro' and Statesville, who, according to Mr. Holden, had so little sense as to invite *him* from his employments, and to go to hear him "at a time like this." If they chose thus to spend their time, what right has Mr. Holden to object?

As to adding to "the excitement in the public mind," that was no part of the Governor's purpose, nor did he do it. On the contrary, we doubt not he has allayed much of that excitement which Mr. Holden has gotten up and which he says he would increase if *he* should "harrangue" the people. Now Gov. Vance has but proven his devotion to the people—instead of merely professing it as the Standard has been accustomed to do—by going where they called, and speaking to them as they asked. And he has, so we learn, similar calls from "the people" of fifteen or twenty other counties. Does Mr. Holden really think that he ought not to obey these calls? Or, what is far more likely, does he only hope that he will not? For ourselves, we hope he will, and we think he ought. We think that, "at a time like this," every man ought to bring his gift and lay it upon the altar of his country. One of Governor Vance's gifts is a powerful and persuasive eloquence, which has been, and will be, devoted to the welfare of his country and the advancement of its great and glorious cause. Let those who are not disposed to make such a patriotic use of their gifts, stay at home. If they are not disposed to do good, by all means let them refrain from further exciting the public mind to evil.

Gen. Custar.

In the "special orders" found on the body of the "lamented Dahlgren," it was twice stated that "as Gen. Custar may follow me, be careful and not give a false alarm." The general inquiry upon the appearance of the morning papers, was, "who is General Custar? and where is he?" The busy-bodies soon made something out of it, and circulated a rumor that Custar was in Goochland and coming down the river. The late Northern papers explain his connection with the recent combined plan for the massacre of the Government and the destruction of the Southern Confederacy generally. Custar commanded the column sent towards Charlottesville, and which did not reach that city, but retreated precipitately upon the first show of resistance. It may be inferred that after he had destroyed Charlottesville and the University, and the mills, &c., in his route, he was to have joined in the butchery and demolition of the Capital. But the diabolical plot failed in its parts, and in its whole. Custar's force came off with less punishment than the Richmond invaders; but their achievements were alike contemptible. Custar boasts immensely through his dispatches to Washington on his return to the Federal camps. He affects to have made only a "successful reconnoisance," without loss, and boasts of burning a few mills, and destroying the substance and support of the country, in pursuance no doubt of that general order from Washington which leaked out in the Dahlgren papers. Custar did his best to help on the work of Famine.

Richmond Dispatch.

ARRAIGNING THE RADICALS.—Gov. Medary, of the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, is battling boldly with the Abolition Administration in reference to the war. In a late number of his paper he says:

In the latest news from Washington in the Republican papers we find this, viz: It has leaked out that official reports put the Union loss at Chancellorsville, in killed, wounded, and missing, at 28,000, 30,000 at Chickahominy, 20,000 at second Manassas, 20,000 at Fredericksburg, and 25,000 at Gettysburg. These appalling figures tell plainly what has become of the grand army of the winter of 1862. We can't bring back the lost, but we can, as christians and patriots, make an effort before God and man to save a remnant of what is left.

Again, in speaking of Lincoln's late call for 500,000 more troops, he asks: "Where are the million and three-quarters of 'loyalists'—'war men'—men for the Union with or without conditions—men fat and bloated with contracts—men of the oath-bound Congress, who cried for war? Are they ready to march to the rescue? Not a regiment nor a man for any purpose than home guards—the pig feeding, lady-waiting, milk-maid soldiery—and yet they call this a *popular* war."

We have been presented with a specimen of soap made by Mrs. Frederick, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, out of corn shucks and ley. The soap is of excellent quality, quite hard, and its cleansing qualities are very good. The process of manufacture is quite simple. Cut up your shucks as fine as possible, and boil them in strong ley until the soap is sufficiently thick. In the absence of grease, this is a most economical mode of making soap.—*Rebel.*

A Yankee paper says a number of Western capitalists are making arrangements to go extensively and legitimately into the cotton business, both by cultivating abandoned plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi and by purchasing of the old planters. They mean to demonstrate on a scale the advantages of free labor.

The Yankee papers call their recent advance upon Dalton a reconnoissance. They wanted to find out if there was anybody there, and they found out. For fear there might be some interruption to their return, they sneaked back in the night. Fear lent them wings, and they travelled so fast we could not overtake them.

Rebel.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 12, 1864.

The Herald of the 10th contains the first account of the failure of the raid on Richmond, and says that the news is neither definite nor satisfactory.

The draft ordered on the 10th has been postponed.

The news from Sherman is conflicting. The latest dispatch says that Sherman has returned from his extended reconnoissance. He never intended to go nearer Selma.

The latest quotation for gold is 161½.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 12th, 1864.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th, says that nothing definite has been heard from Sherman. The report of his arrival at Vicksburg is contradicted.

Kilpatrick's expedition is conceded to be a failure.

Another attack upon Newbern is deemed imminent, and active preparations are making to repel it.

Gen. Grant is en route for Washington.

It is reported that Meade is to be Court Marshaled on charges preferred by Sickles.

Serious collisions have taken place between the troops and the people in Southern Illinois. The particulars are not given. Mobs of a similar character have occurred in Tennessee, Ohio and other States.

A Consul from the Imperial Regency of Mexico has reached Washington.

Later European news has been received, but it is unimportant.

Mr. Muir, formerly British Consul to New Orleans, died in England.

The Confederate steamer Georgia left Cherbourg on the 15th ult.

A flag of truce boat will arrive at City Point with four days later news, to-night or to morrow.

FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT—ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS—RECOGNITION NEWS, &c.

RICHMOND, March 12th, 1864.

The flag of truce boat brought six hundred prisoners, and dates to the 10th inst.

European advices of the 26th state that recognition rumors are again current in financial circles. It is now said that France will act alone, in case of a negative reply from England.

An exciting debate occurred in the House of Commons relative to the Laird rams. A motion calling for the correspondence in the case was rejected by yeas 153, to nays 178.

The Danes lost and regained Duppel. The Congress for the settlement of the matter meets in London, but hostilities will not cease.

The release of the Tuscaloosa has been ordered by the British Government.

Gold in New York, on the 9th, advanced to 169½, but closed at 165½.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 13, 1864.

Eight shells have been fired at the city since last report. Nothing else new.

FROM TEXAS.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 11th, 1864.

The military movements on our coast do not appear to progress with much spirit. The Yankees have done nothing worth speaking of for a month past. They hold position at Indianola, at Decrows Point on the end of Mattagorda Peninsula, at Saluna, at Arkansas Pass, and at Brownsville. Their entire force at the three places is variously estimated at from seven to twenty thousand. It is probable that the smaller number is nearest the truth. It is doubtful if they have nine thousand men, including Mexicans and negroes.

They have offered the oath to no one except in the town of Indianola, and there they found not one in a dozen. Of the old men and boys, it is said, some took it, but the majority spurned the proposition. The Yankees have been as conciliating as their nature would allow. No property has been destroyed except that of one or two absent rebels, who will get the worth of it out of the enemy before the war is over.

Occasionally the Yankee steamers shell our works at the mouth of Canny and thence up to Elvis, but no damage has been done so far save the killing of a mule and the wounding of three others. The beach is thickly strewn with fragments of their shells for miles.

Lieutenant Gen. Smith is at present here on a visit of inspection to this part of his department. Both he and Maj. Gen. Magruder are spending the present week in the camp.

Brig. General Slaughter has been made chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Magruder.

From Mexico we have intelligence of an interesting and reliable character. After the emeute of Nov. 6th, in Matamoras, which left Cortinas in power, with ——— as Military Governor, and Juez, the Governor, as exile in Brownsville, the latter proceeded to Juarez, in San Louis Potosi, and obtained a force of seven hundred men, with which he came back and undertook to regain possession.

A truce was made, and it was agreed that he should resume the reins, and that Cortinas should have full pardon on condition of his joining the Juarez government against the French. Cortinas subsequently demanded a share of the public money which had been obtained at his own forced loan from the merchants of Matamoras, but being refused, on January 10th a fight ensued, lasting all night, and resulted in scattering Ruiz's forces, and driving him out of the country. At the latest dates, January 17th, all was quiet in Mattamoras, Ruiz being in Brownsville, and has forbidden Juarez or Vidaurri to pass through the mountains. He gives out that he will oppose the French, but it is understood by those who ought to know, that he will give in his adherence on their arrival at Monterey, and be at once appointed imperialist commander of the Northern line.—Juarez is at Saltillo.

The French are at San Luis Potosi, and marching on Victoria.

Vedaurri has four thousand men under his command at Monterey.

Yankee emissaries are gathering up the Mexicans against both the French and Confederates. Vedaurri will, however, arrange all that when the proper time comes.

In Northern Texas the Wheat crop, which was supposed to be destroyed by the severe cold of New Year's, is coming out

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—RUMORED RECOGNITION.

HARRISONBURG, Va., March 14th, 1864.

We have Baltimore papers of the 10th inst. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that a special messenger from Dayton, U. S. Minister to France, had arrived. Nothing was known officially of the dispatches, but he told his friends that France had determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The report was generally believed in Baltimore, and occasioned great rejoicing among the friends of the South in that city.

STEAMER BURNT AND CREW CAPTURED.

PETERSBURG, March 14, 1864.

Capt. Edenburgh and eight men, of the Signal Corps, boarded and captured on Friday night, off Nansemond river, the schooner Julia Baker, of Portland, with valuable stores. The Captain and crew and three negroes were brought off, and the vessel burnt. She was valued at ten thousand dollars. Several vessels and gunboats were near by, but our men were not interfered with.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 14, 1864.

Our pickets report increased activity among the enemy. A steamer lies between Folly and Cole's island. The enemy are again at work on Battery Gregg, and are engaged in target ammunition.

No firing on the city to-day.

REPORTED DEATH OF MRS. BEAUREGARD.

MOBILE, March 14, 1864.

Telegraphic communication has been re opened with Jackson and North to Senatobia and Waterford, and South to Brookhaven and Amiko.

An arrival from New Orleans reports the death of Mrs. Gen. Beauregard.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 14th, 1864.

Advices from Jackson report that Gen. Sherman is moving down the river from Vicksburg, with troops. It is supposed that he is going up Red river.

Gov. Clark has ordered a meeting of the Legislature at Macon, on the 24th inst.

The telegraph is working as formerly in Mississippi. All the damage done the lines by the Yankees has been repaired. A large force is at work on the Railroads, and repairing is going on rapidly.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.

DEMOPOLIS, March 14th, 1864.

Maj. General Loring has published an address to his Division, and effective speeches were delivered by Judge Glenn, General Featherstone and Capt. Barksdale. The whole Division, which is large, and composed of Mississippians, Alabamians, Louisianians and Arkansians has mostly re-enlisted for the war.

Ragsdale and Robinson, of the 9th Arkansas Regiment, who were sentenced to be shot to-day for desertion have been reprieved.

FROM RICHMOND.—NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 15th, 1864.

Prisoners who arrived at City Point on Friday, reached the city at 1 o'clock to day, and were received at the wharf by a large assemblage of ladies, citizens and soldiers, with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. They were escorted to the Capitol Square, where speeches were made by President Davis, Governor Smith and others. The returned prisoners were furnished with refreshments, after which they were marched to Camp Lee.

Washington despatches to the Republican journals in New York and Philadelphia, indicate that the recognition rumors are not groundless.

Chase has withdrawn his name from the Presidential canvas.

The Supreme Court of St. Johns has ordered the release of the Chesapeake prisoners.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing Chase to sell the surplus of gold, and the market is consequently dull.—The last quotation is 164.

Grant has left Washington, en route for the West.

A portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry has gone to Suffolk, and the rest returned to the Army of the Potomac, on transports to Alexandria.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March 15th, 1864.

Mr. West introduced in the Senate yesterday a resolution declaring that the power to suspend the habeas corpus is expressly granted to Congress, which, in case of invasion, is the sole judge to determine whether the public safety required it, declaring that parties guilty of the crime stated in the act are entitled to no sympathy from the Legislature, and expressing confidence in the President and Congress. The Judiciary Committee recommend that they pass.

Mr. Kenan spoke last night, Lucius Q. C. Lamar speaks to night, and A. H. Stephens on Wednesday night. Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on Saturday next.

MOB IN OHIO—FUNDING IN THE ARMY.

DALTON, GA., March 15th, 1864.

The Dayton (Ohio) Empire printing office was destroyed by a mob of soldiers on the 8th inst., and several citizens and soldiers were killed during the melee. The "Empire" was a Vallandigham organ.

Over one hundred thousand dollars has been funded by the army since last Saturday.

The weather has suddenly turned cold.

THE NEW CURRENCY.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 4th, says that "within one week from this date there will be sent to Richmond from the presses of this city ten millions of the new currency. The number of signers has been largely increased. Many of them are ladies. We learn that the issue from the "mills" will be at the rate of two millions a day."

For the Journal.

CAMP 24TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
Weldon, N. C., March 13th, 1864.

This Regiment is composed of Companies from the different Counties of Person, Johnson, Cumberland, Robeson, Halfax, Franklin and Onslow; was first organized in June, 1861, under the kind attention of Col. Wm. J. Clarke. The Regiment was immediately sent to North Western Virginia and attached to the command of General John B. Floyd, where it served until it was ordered to the coast of North Carolina in Feb., 1862. It was then placed under the gallant Brig. General Robert Ransom, participated in all the fights around Richmond, Maryland and Northern Virginia, until January 1863, when it moved back to the coast of North Carolina, where General Robert Ranson received promotion and Col. Matt W. Ransom (his brother) was placed in his stead. The Regiment unanimously re-enlisted in February, 1864, for lifetime or Southern Independence. All are aware of the task now set before us, and the Regiment has determined to never lay down arms so long as the foul invader attempts to pollute our sacred soil.

J. S. P.

CAMP 50TH N. C. TROOPS,
CAMP BURGWYNN, NEAR WILMINGTON,
March 9th, 1864.

At a meeting of the re-enlisted men of Co. H, 50th Reg't N. C. Troops, held this day, Serg't John McLean was called to the chair, and Corporals D. T. Jones and R. N. Parker requested to act as secretaries.

The following committee was, upon motion, appointed by the chair to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting—viz: Sergeant William H. Pearson, Privates Niven Hay and Anthony L. Parker.

After a short absence the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we, the members of Co. H, do *unanimously, tauntingly* and *cheerfully* re-enlist for the war, let the time be long or short.

Resolved, 2d, When we entered the army, it was for the purpose of securing our liberty and independence, and that we do not intend to lay down our arms to rust until this object is accomplished.

Resolved, 3d, That this is a just and holy war, and altho' we desire an honorable peace, we will never prove recreant to the trust reposed in us by our dying brothers and comrades in arms on every battle-field from Bethel to Chickamauga.

Resolved, 4th, That we are soldiers, and are determined to remain in the service of our country until the enemy is entirely driven from our soil.

Resolved, 5th, That we do most cordially endorse the patriotic course of our Chief Executive, and our Representatives in Congress, in passing the Bill conscripting the principals of substitutes, and suspending the writ of "Habeas Corpus."

Resolved, 6th, That we are opposed to the actions of the so-called "Peace Meetings," and look upon them as calculated to invite the enemy to invade our soil; and that we will not support for office any one who is willing to compromise our rights in this manner.

Resolved, 7th, That it is with deep feelings of regret and mortification that we have recently heard the resolutions passed at the "Peace Meetings" held in the midst of our homes in Harnett county, but feel confident that they do not reflect the popular sentiment of Harnett county.

Resolved, 8th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen. Martin; also to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Confederate and Fayetteville Observer copy.

JOHN McLEAN, Chairman.

D. T. JONES, }
R. N. PARKER, } Secretaries.

VESSEL LOST.—On last Tuesday night the British schooner Sophia, from Nassau, with a good cargo for a Confederate port, arrived off Tybee. The wind suddenly came out strong from the westward, and she was compelled to put to sea. After attempting to enter several ports to the south of this, she ran ashore near Darien, and became a complete wreck. The schooner and cargo was owned in Savannah, with the exception of a lot of blankets, which was the property of the State of Georgia.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.

W. W. Holden, the leader of the reconstruction party in North Carolina, has placed himself before the people of that State as a candidate for Governor at the approaching election. Should he succeed in his traitorous designs, the most lamentable consequences may follow the elevation of this wicked demagogue to so important and responsible a trust. Holden was one of the most strenuous advocates of resistance to the Abolition Government, and, if we mistake not, advocated secession as the only means of preserving the integrity and honor of the glorious old North State—But he has basely deserted the glorious cause which North Carolina has so nobly vindicated by the blood of her sons on many an ensanguined field, and now seeks to bring dishonor upon her untarnished escutcheon.

Traitorous views have been disseminated through the Raleigh Standard, the exponent of the so called peace party in that state, for the past eighteen months, which, in many instances, have been the cause of turning brave men from the path of honor and duty to meet the dishonored doom of a deserter in an untimely death.—Holden, the arrant traitor—not his misguided dupes—should have paid the penalty which is the just reward of all who are guilty of inciting insubordination and insurrection. The publication of this firebrand against the established Government has been suspended because of the recent legislation of Congress; and now that he can not spread his baneful teachings before the public, he places himself before the people as the an aspirant for the highest position in the State, for the purpose of endeavoring to accomplish the more successfully his wicked schemes for the withdrawing of his State from the Confederate Government, and inflicting upon her people the horrible calamity of civil strife, arraying father against son, and brother against brother.

The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are the inalienable birthrights of freemen, and should never be impaired, neither should this freedom ever become unbridled license. In such cases treason must not go unpunished, and it is the duty of the government to protect itself against the evil machinations of unprincipled, wicked and designing men. Holden has talked treason, and he now seeks to carry into execution his professed and undisguised principles.

"My principles and views," he says, "as a conservative (after the strictest sect,' are well known to the people of the State. Those principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."

This is the platform upon which he places himself before the people as a candidate for Governor, and who that has watched his course and read his views, can doubt the object he has in contemplation? "My views," he says, "will not be changed." What are they? His opinions have led to desertion from the army, resistance to the conscript and impressment laws. He advocates the sending of Commissioners to Lincoln to negotiate for peace, the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, and the taking of the State back to the old rump Government. These are his views and these he avows undisguisedly will not be changed, but strictly adhered to. This, in our opinion, is rank treason, and the instigator and advocate of resistance to the established authority of this Government should not be tolerated to make converts to his party, and sow discontent and treason broadcast throughout the land under the shallow pretext that he has a right, as a freeman, to give expression to his sentiments.

In times of peace this doctrine is admissible, but at present, when our honor and welfare, and our very existence as a people, are at stake, such a privilege is radically wrong, and those who counsel resistance to the Government should meet a traitor's doom; and the Government should see to it that it protects itself against all such encroachments and wicked designs.—Our hope for success depends upon harmony and unity amongst ourselves, but not in being arrayed against each other; for then we could make no resistance to the foe who seeks to enslave us and deprive us of our birthright.

From the Richmond Whig 12th inst

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE WHIG, March 11, 1864.

The idea seems to prevail to some extent among the masses of the people, that because the present *depreciated* currency will be taxed one third on the first of April, the new currency will not represent a purchasing value of more than sixty-six cents in the dollar.—They argue that if it takes fifteen dollars of the present currency to get a *new* ten dollar note at the Treasury, the ten dollar note so obtained will not, at any future time, buy more than *two-thirds* of the quantity of any article which they can now purchase for fifteen dollars. If the $15 (for instance) will buy three pounds of lard now, the *new* $10 note will only buy two pounds.—They superficially conclude, therefore, that they will gain nothing by the exchange, but will lose $5 of every $15 which they may "carry" until 1st April; and with this apprehension on their minds, they are exceedingly anxious, on the one hand, to get rid of their money now, by paying extravagant prices for things not actually needed, and on the other hand, to withhold from sale any and every disposable article they may have. They do not perceive how it is possible for the reduction of the currency to appreciate the amount which remains in circulation, and have no faith in the opinion (based upon a financial principle) that the purchasing power of the new currency will be equal to that which attaches to the present currency, although the former will be nearly *five hundred millions* of dollars less than the aggregate issue of the later up to the 1st April.

It is very true, that for a few days after the 1st of April, $15 of the new currency will not buy more of any article than $15 of the present currency will buy now, and that, consequently, the person who carries the latter to 1st April, and expends it *before* the effect of the depletion of the currency is developed, loses five dollars; *but*, it is contrary to reasonable expectation to suppose that the state of things which would subject him to this loss will continue any considerable length of time. Every day after the 1st of April, unless some decided military reverse to our arms takes place, the purchasing power of the new currency will increase until $10 of it will go as far as $15 now, and the appreciation will not stop at this point of increase.

The inevitable result of the depletion of the currency now going on will be a scarcity of the circulating medium. *Millions* of dollars are being funded daily at the various depositories throughout the Confederacy, and on the 1st of April the amount remaining unfunded (except the fives) will be reduced one third by the attachment of a tax of 33⅓ cents on every dollar. It is estimated that the amount which will be *permanently* withdrawn from circulation by the combined operation of funding and the tax will be near $500,000,000! Can any one believe for a moment that the extinguishment of this amount of Treasury notes will not produce a scarcity of the circulating medium? And if money becomes *scarce*, its value or purchasing power must increase. The difference between the present state of things and that which we are confident will be developed in the future, if our finances are judiciously managed, is that money is *now* abundant and commodities scarce; *hereafter* money will be scarce and commodities plentiful. This has been the usual experience of the world, and if it should prove otherwise here, our condition will be deplorable indeed. If money and commodities are to be simultaneously scarce, we will be decidedly worse off than we were when money was abundant and commodities selling at high prices.

The usual effect of a scarcity of money is to lessen the general ability to buy commodities for any purpose, and to increase the pressure upon holders to sell. Eventually sellers become more numerous than buyers, and the supply of commodities equals or exceeds the demand, *always excepting* articles absolutely or prospectively scarce. We see no reason to doubt that this effect will be developed here when the currency is depleted. Holders of commodities—dealers and producers—finding extravagance and speculation checked, and the demand from all sources lessened, will abate their extreme prices. They will require money to buy articles which they may need or desire, and *must sell* to realize the required amount. Both sellers and buyers will perceive that the new currency is intrinsically more valuable or available than the old, (being convertible into six per cent. bonds, exempt from taxation, etc.,) and they will be influenced to acquire or to hold it as their interests may dictate. The important result will be a *demand for money*. Its scarcity having diminished the general ability to buy, and stimulated the disposition to sell, the effect will be a general reduction of prices.

This is the view we take of the effect of the "Currency Act;" and, so believing, we think that the man who abstains now from the purchase of any article not absolutely needed, and submits to the tax of one-third upon the currency he carries to the 1st April *for prospective use*, is far wiser than he who squanders his money in the purchase, at extravagant prices, of articles not actually required; but the latter is not more blind to his own interest than the man who has anything for sale, and will not sell it whilst he can, at the unprecedented prices now prevailing, unless he has a reasonable assurance that he will be able to obtain the same prices or some approach thereto in the new currency.

CAPTION OF ACTS.

Passed during the last Session of the First Congress, which convened on the 7th of December, 1863, and adjourned the 18th of February, 1864.

69. An act to increase the commutation value of hospital rations.

70. An act to authorize the purchase and publication of a digest of the laws of the Confederate States.

71. An act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, from the State of Arkansas.

72. An act to provide for the payment of certain printing therein mentioned, done by authority of the two Houses of Congress.

73. An act to aid any State in communicating with and perfecting records concerning its troops.

74. An act making allowances to officers of the navy of the Confederate States, under certain circumstances, and to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of the navy," approved March 16th, 1861.

75. An act to authorize the issue of certain bonds for payment to the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, of the State of Florida.

76. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to organize the Territory of Arizona."

77. An act to be entitled an act for the relief of Livingston Mims.

78. An act to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Treasury.

79. An act to grant a special copy-right to W. J. Hardee and S. H Goetzell for Hardee's Rifle and Infantry Tactics.

80. Joint resolution of thanks to the men of Douglas' Texas Battery.

81. Joint resolutions of thanks to the 15th and 27th regiments of North Carolina troops Cook's brigade.

82 Joint resolution of thanks to the 9th Alabama regiment.

83. Joint resolution for the relief of Major Henry R. Hooper.

84. Joint resolution for the relief of Maj. W. F. Haines.

85. An act to authorize the President to establish additional military courts.

86. Joint resolution of thanks to Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, for the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and to his Lieutenants so specially commended by him, and to the officers and soldiers of his command in that battle.

87. Joint resolutions of thanks to the officers and men of Peague's Artillery Battalion, for re-enlisting for the war.

88. Joint resolution of thanks to the Pee Dee Artillery of South Carolina Volunteers.

89. Joint resolution of thanks to the officers and men of McGowan's South Carolina Volunteers.

90 Joint resolution of thanks to the Surry Light Artillery.

91. Joint resolution of thanks to the 37th Mississippi Regiment.

92. An act to allow commissioned officers of the army ration, and the privilege of purchasing clothing from the Quartermaster's Department.

93. An act to fix the compensation for the publication in the public gazettes of the acts of Congress.

94. An act to repeal certain portions of the act of May 21st, 1861, relative to prisoners of war.

95. Joint resolution of thanks to Gen. N. B. Forrest, and the officers and men of his command.

96. Joint resolution of thanks to Major Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and the officers and men of his command.

97. Joint resolutions construing "An act to increase the compensation of certain civil officers and employees in the President's office, and in the Executive and Legislative Departments at Richmond, for a limited period," approved Jan. 30, 1864.

98. An act to amend an act regulating the granting of furloughs and discharges in hospitals, approved May 1st, 1863.

99. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts," approved Oct. 9th, 1862.

100. An act relating to the appointment of a General and Lieutenant Generals.

102. An act to amend the 65th Article of War.

103. An act to make additional appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864.

104. An act to repeal an act to organize bands of Partizan Rangers, approved April 21st, 1862, and for other purposes.

105. An act to authorize the organization of auxiliary bureaus of the War Department West of the Mississippi.

106. An act to provide an Invalid Corps.

107. An act to authorize the payment of mileage and salary to members elect of the Second Congress of the Confederate States.

107. An act to authorize the promotion of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates for distinguished skill and valor.

108. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war," approved March 16th, 1863.

109. An act to amend the acts of April 1st, 1862, and September 23d, 1862.

110. An act to attach the county of Noxubee, in the State of Mississippi, to the Southern judicial division of that State.

111. An act to be entitled "An act in relation to the qualification of State collectors."

112. An act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds.

113. An act to lay additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government.

113. An act to organize forces to serve during the war.

114. An act to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May 1, 1863.

115. An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Volunteer Navy, approved Feb. 18, 1864.

116. Joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Longstreet, and the officers and men of his command.

117. An act to confer additional powers on courts martial and military courts.

118. An act to amend an act entitled an act to lay taxes for the common defense and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States, approved April 24, 1863.

119. An act entitled an act to authorize the increase of compensation to route and special agents of the Post Office Department.

120. An act to provide tobacco for the army.

121. Joint resolution of thanks to the 37th Mississippi Regiment.

122. Joint resolution in reference to the adoption and publication of an Address to the People of the Confederate States.

123. An act to be entitled an act to establish and organize two Bureaus in connection with the agency of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department, one of which is to be known as the Bureau of the Auditor, and the other as the Bureau of the Comptroller for the Trans Mississippi Department.

124. An act to authorize the appointment of two additional Clerks for the Navy Department.

125. Joint resolution of thanks to the officers and men of the 37th regiment North Carolina troops.

126. Joint resolution explanatory of the act entitled an act to lay taxes for the common defense, and carry on the Government, approved April 4th, 1863.

127. An act to provide for retiring officers of the army.

128. An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide and organize Engineer Troops to serve during the war, approved March 29th, 1863.

129. An act creating the office of Ensign in the army of the Confederate States.

130. An act to amend an act entitled an act to punish drunkenness in the army, approved April 21st, 1862.

131. An act supplemental to the act entitled an act to make additional appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga (Marietta) Rebel.

North Carolina,
CONVALESCENT CAMP,
MARIETTA, March 10th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: It was recently my good fortune to visit North Carolina. From the many rumors we hear it would seem that one would be justified in concluding that the people of that patriotic State were about to be false to themselves and the Confederacy, and reunite the former ties which bound them to the old Union.

I am not a North Carolinian by birth, nor by adoption, so whatever may be said shall be the promptings of one who is ever ready to do justice to a people whom he believes and knows have been shamefully misrepresented. From what I saw, and from frequent conversation with intelligent citizens, (of a large number of which she can proudly boast,) I am glad to be able to mete out to her that weight of justice she so richly deserves.

The political position of North Carolina has been vigorously assailed and its leniency towards some of its journals has elicited severe rebuke. But let us for a moment look at things in a true light and without prejudice. I honestly believe that the *Standard* would not have been allowed to be published in a manner so detrimental to our cause in many parts of our country. And probably its extensive circulation has been taken as an index of the feeling existing in the State. Such however, is not the case. For as disgusting as was that vile sheet, let us do Mr. Holden the justice to say that he kept within the prescribed limits of the law and was too smart at any time to trample upon it. As regards its circulation I am safe in saying that it was gradually growing less and many were receiving it from the sole cause that their term of subscription had not yet expired. The whole tirade of censure and the uncertainty of the course to be pursued by North Carolina are to be based principally upon the publication of this journal and one *little sheet* in Raleigh which does not deserve a passing thought, which *little sheet* however has wonderfully bumbled itself since the act of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. Being personally acquainted with the Governor of North Carolina and appreciating her estimable people I would be false to myself and false to them did I not endeavor to remove any stigma that might rest without a cause upon them. Severe criticisms have been too much indulged in and public sentiment flowed too freely in reference to that champion of civil rights and his loyal adherents. Whatever may be said derogatory to his position or of his constituents are unqualified statements and unwarrantable assertions. The people of North Carolina are the same noble, kind hearted, patriotic people that they ever have been—They are using every means, exerting every influence and straining every nerve for the accomplishment of the great end. There is no privation too great, no hardship too burdensome for her gallant sons. The prompt and vigorous re-enlistment of her troops testify to their unflinching devotion to a cause they so heartily espoused and to-day they stand forth as a living monument of her present greatness and a glorious model of Spartan valor.

Carolina, be proud of your offspring! and may the day never come when the triumphant foe shall tread upon, with polluted steps, the graves of your departed Great.

Carolinians, be true to the land that gave you birth. The sun may cease to give its light, the moon forbear to shine, the stars which sparkle as so many diamonds in the sands thrown from the fiery wheels of God's chariot of day be erased from the firmament, but as true as the needle to the pole so will North Carolina be true to herself, her country and her God.

H., 6th Texas.

From Florida.

From an officer direct from Lake City and Tallahassee, we learn the following:

The result of the Yankee raid on the West Goose Creek salt works resulted in the total destruction of the works at that point. The enemy landed from their barges and captured all the white men and offered freedom to the negroes there engaged, but out of seventy negroes only two went with them. The Yankees sent by flag of truce to St. Marks to the U. S. steamer Spray three of the white men captured who were over age, they report that the negroes were made to break up and destroy the salt works at the point of the bayonet.

The Yankee commander of the fleet off St. Marks is Com. Hornby.

The salt makers at East River have organized themselves, and received arms from Governor Milton for the purpose of defending their works. It is reported that the Yankees have been reinforced at Jacksonville, and a fight is looked for at any moment.

The Yankees have fortified themselves very strongly in Jacksonville, and have thrown out their pickets three miles from that point. Our pickets are now within four miles of Jacksonville.

Gen. Beauregard has left Madison, and arrived at the front. He is at Gen. Finnigan's headquarters.

The skirmish on the 1st resulted in a loss on our side of seven killed and twenty-two wounded. We captured one piece of artillery, and drove the enemy across Cedar Creek, which is three miles from Jacksonville. Their loss is not known, but is supposed to be about fifty, killed and wounded. Five prisoners arrived at Tallahassee yesterday.

In the late fight at Ocean Pond, the official report states that our loss is 81 killed, and 723 wounded—about 50 have since died. The Yankee loss is 1900, killed, wounded and prisoners. We captured five pieces of artillery, 2000 stand of arms, and one stand of colors. There are 250 Yankee negro prisoners at Tallahassee, and numbers are dying daily from their wounds.

From the Atlanta Register.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE, WHEELER'S CAVALRY,
TUNNEL HILL, GEORGIA,
March 10, 1864.

We had a heavy rain last night, but to-day has been as charming as the first day of summer. Spring is rapidly advancing, the fruit trees are budding fast, and all is perfectly serene, the quiet being only interrupted by the carrolling of the birds.

Brig. Gen. Gibson's Louisiana brigade is desirous to learn if the army of the wealthy Louisiana refugees heeded the call made in their behalf to form a "Louisiana association" for procuring them shoes? I have not heard of a response but from two gentlemen, who subscribed $500 each. Will not the journals in the several cities of the Confederacy call the attention of the Louisianians to this fact. What became of the meeting that was called to be held at LaGrange, Georgia? We soldiers want some light (and more shoes) on the subject.

Speaking of light, an officer the other day sent the following note to his chum:

"DEAR MAJOR:—Can't you give more light to the *obscurity* of my quarters, by sending me some candles? It would be a christian act in you, particularly remembering that—

"Long as the light holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

And if my light does not hold out, what chance is there for my redemption, let alone my *return* of a *quid pro quo*, when you don't send the luminaries. There is no cape from the conclusion, and I hope not from the yellow dips, or the *liquid*, burning the *pro quo* if you object."

It is needless to say that the "dips" were forthcoming.

I send you the following items from Louisville papers of the 27th ult:

LOUISVILLE ITEMS.

Three thousand eight hundred re-enlisted veterans passed through the city yesterday for the front.

A magnificent library has been purchased for the Post Headquarters, and will be opened in a few days. More anon.

We learn that a majority of the 1st Kentucky battery have re enlisted, and the remainder, almost to a man, will follow their patriotic example before the first of March.—Their ranks were sadly depleted, having been in the service two years and a half.

From private sources, we learn that General Dodge's army from Pulaski, Tenn., as well as Logan's from Huntsville, has been on the move for several days, acting, it is supposed, in concert with Sherman's army.

A new paper is about to be established at Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Rumors have been circulated in some parts of the Sixth District of Kentucky prejudicial to Deputy Provost Marshal Wm. N. Simpson, of Grant county, connecting his name with the killing of A. K. Scott, Capt. George W. Berry, Provost Marshal of the District, caused the subject to be carefully investigated a few days ago, which resulted in Mr. Simpson being fully exonerated of any complicity in the unfortunate affair.

The Kentucky University, at Harrodsburg, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss about $50,000. No insurance.

It is reported that the 23d Kentucky Regiment, which was expected to reach home a few days ago, on furlough, after reaching Nashville, was ordered to return to the front. This intelligence will cause general disappointment to the numerous friends of the regiment in Newport and Covington, who had made preparation to give the boys a grand reception. The regiment has re-enlisted.

A slave, belonging to Mr. Frank Crawfoot, was shot by a discharged soldier on Portland avenue yesterday morning, the ball entering his back, inflicting a flesh wound.—We did not learn the cause of the difficulty. The soldier was arrested.

Balls are given in the small hall of Masonic Temple almost every night. A very pleasant masquerade ball took place last night. It was a very happy affair, and continued to the "wee sma'" hours.

Prentice, on the 27th ult., calculated that Sherman was in the rear of Mobile! His chances are far better to gain the rear of Louisville. Twelve women are imprisoned in the Louisville barracks. The Northern papers are full of reports of robberies, murders, and indeed every outrage in the catalogue of crime.

PAULINE CUSHMAN.—The author has laid on our table a copy of a work entitled "The Thrilling Adventures of Pauline Cushman, the Distinguished American Actress and famous Federal Spy of the Department of the Cumberland." We have hastily glanced at its contents, and have no doubt it will richly repay perusal.

A REBEL OFFICER TAKES THE AMNESTY OATH.—Capt. R. W. Bellow, of the Confederate army, took the oath of amnesty at Covington, on Friday. Capt. B. was a resident of Southern Texas when the war broke out, having removed to that State from Pendleton county, Ky. He went into the Confederate service as a Lieutenant, and after the battle of Shiloh was promoted to a Captaincy.—Subsequently Gen. Hardee accepted his resignation, which he tendered on account of ill health. He also procured papers exempting him from the rebel conscription. After resigning, he returned to his home in Texas, where he found that Quantrell's men were committing a great many outrages upon the people. He caused the arrest of a number of them by the Confederate authorities, which so incensed Quantrell's band against him that he had to leave.—He made his way to Baton Rouge, and from there to Cairo.

The Louisville Democrat says:

Wheeler has been relieved of his command of the rebel cavalry by Breckinridge and Buckner, who are preparing for a raid into Kentucky.

Jordan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., and a pillar of the church, was killed on the 12th ult., by a Yankee soldier, named Joe. Moore, for taking improper liberties with his wife during his absence.

The abolition papers say that Gen. Hardee commanded during the late battle in Florida.

The widow of ex-President Harrison died at North Bend on the 26th ult.

The Yankees admit their loss before Dalton, Georgia, to have been over three hundred. No doubt considerably over.

Frank Lawley, the correspondent of the London Times, and Vizitelly, of the London Illustrated News, have both gone home. Whether the latter was sent home or recalled, is not known. He returned through the Yankee lines by way of the North. Vizitelly left by steamer from Wilmington.

Please inform the "scissors men" of other journals, that when extracting from my letters, it is *usual* to give credit!

290.

The Latest from Suffolk.

We have received no further official information of the movement of our troops in the vicinity of Suffolk, and the accounts given by passengers, by the train from Ivor yesterday afternoon, were rather conflicting and unsatisfactory. After comparing all the statements, we set down the following as about as near the truth as we could reach.

Gen. Ransom learning that the Yankee troops had occupied Suffolk on Sunday, moved his force from the neighborhood of Somerton, and reached Bethlehem Church on Wednesday morning. About 10 o'clock in the day his skirmishers advanced to the Merry Oak, two miles from town, where some negro pickets were posted. They fled and were pursued into the town, where a regiment of negro cavalry were stationed.—The fight took place in the streets, the negroes dismounting after the first fire and flying in every direction. Several were killed in the streets, and many took shelter in a vacant house, just beyond the limits of the town, on the East. This house was charged by our men, and all but four captured. These four refused to surrender and the house was fired. When the flames were well underway, one came out, firing upon our men, as he did so, he was killed. The other three remained and were consumed in the flames.—The flying negroes were pursued to Jericho Run, where they tore up the bridge; also the bridge at the Canal, a quarter of a mile distant. Ransom's forces pursued and charged the camp at Bernard's Mill, the Yankees running as though the arch fiend of the regions of woe was after them. Having only a small force of cavalry they could not be followed. The camps and quartermaster's stores were destroyed, the men first supplying themselves with overcoats and other articles, which they could bring off conveniently.

We lost three men in the engagement, and the number killed of the enemy was about thirty. We had two men captured and have not learned how many prisoners we took. The affair is regarded a very brilliant one.

General Ransom has fallen back this side of Suffolk, and the Yankees have again advanced, and there was some skirmishing Thursday morning, at Cowling's Landing, two miles west of Suffolk. Should the Yankees be reinforced and make any further advance, they will find the gallant Ransom in the right place.

Several of the negro soldiers killed in this battle belonged to gentlemen in Suffolk, and died in a few hundred yards of their old homes.

Gen. Ransom obtained from the enemy some fine horses, a piece of artillery, and many small arms.

Petersburg Exp.

From Gen. Longstreet's Command.

The Yankees in East Tennessee will not fight. The Bristol Gazette of Thursday says Gen. Longstreet offered them battle on Sunday and Monday, but they retreated.

On Sunday last, our forces endeavored to flank a portion of the enemy's column, near Mossey Creek, and after a sharp skirmish they retreated to Strawberry Plains. Skirmishing is all that can be got out of the tory army of East Tennessee.

We are sorry to learn that in one of the skirmishes referred to, Maj. Goforth, son of J. S. Goforth, Esq., the energetic Superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, was severely, and Lieut. Gibbs slightly wounded.

The enemy are said to be entirely without cavalry, and wholly destitute of wagons for even foraging purposes, and they are stealing the last morsel of food left in the hands of citizens in that vicinity. We have captured a small lot of prisoners.

Among the recent prisoners who have fallen into our hands, is the notorious scoundrel, Wm. Douglass, who, on the advent of the Federals to Knoxville, proved such a terror to the Southern women and children of that doomed city. He is said to have hunted up Southern soldiers with dogs, in the graveyard of the old Presbyterian church, and to have committed a long catalogue of crime, among them the grossest indignities to his father-in-law, John Bise, which, coupled with Federal cruelty, drove the old man to his grave.

What disposition is to be made of the hell hound, we are not advised, but it is to be hoped that he will not, as so many have done, be allowed to escape the just punishment merited by his misdeeds.

Everything in this region is bright and promising, and great results may be looked forward to before the lapse of another fortnight.

Will Sherman never Stop?

The telegraph reports Sherman at last accounts still flying as for dear life. He did not stop at Jackson and Canton but kept strait ahead for Vicksburg, and it is said that he has collected a large number of transports there and will take to them and keep flying—the Lord only knows where. Take him all in all he can head anything ever brought out on the home stretch.—He has made the run from Meridian to Vicksburg in less time than it was ever made before. We think he will not stop this side of Cairo or Chicago—owing chiefly to the movements of Gen. Forrest. If the latter goes into North Mississippi, Sherman will stop at Cairo, but if Forrest moves into Tennessee he will be certain to go to Chicago and should Forrest go to the banks of the Ohio, Sherman will unquestionably take refuge in Canada and apply for British protection.—We hope Forrest will have no mercy on the blustering bragart; his cowardly propensities, thieving practices, and brutal atrocities to unoffending citizens, places him outside the pale of human considerations.

A coward from instinct, a thief from choice and a savage as a concomitant of these traits, he deserves none other than the treatment allotted to such formations of nature. He commenced his late campaign with the usual pronunciamentos of a fool, prosecuted it upon the most approved principles of felony, and ended it in shame and disgrace by flying from the field with nothing but shame and disgrace.—*Macon Confederate.*

Somebody must hold Confederate notes on the first of next month. There is a limit to this pushing from beighbor to neighbor. They must be in the hands of some one on that day. There will be many holders, and lucky will they be in consequence, says the Montgomery Advertiser, while the masses will repent their conduct in recklessly disposing of their notes in order to avoid the tax. Shrewd calculating men are taking advantage of the panic and are reaping a golden harvest out of those who are needlessly scared. Those persons are gathering in the Treasury notes at really a greater loss to the masses than the thirty-three and a third per cent tax in prospect. Their plan are well laid and they are not afraid to receive your tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. When the tight times come, which are inevitable, they will be full handed, and will be applied to for loans; by the very classes who are lavishly spending their money in order to get rid of it, and who will be unable otherwise to pay their taxes and current expenses. These are the fortunate individuals upon whom the Treasury notes will be pushed, finally, who will hold them on and after the first of April, when so much property will be thrown upon the market to pay taxes, and means are needed by the thousand to meet ordinary expenses. The masses will have none but themselves to reproach for their own folly.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Epoch.

What a period of wars and rumors of wars the world is passing through! To ourselves, it seems that the great continental war in which we are engaged is the war of wars, for the moment and the age, not only for ourselves, but all mankind. Yet Russia is at war to impose more crushingly the iron heel of despotism upon down trodden Poland. Prussia is at war through sheer greediness, and Austria through love for the horrors of war, upon the haughty, chivalrous Danes. Napoleon must fight, because he is the Nephew of my uncle, and his uncle did so before him. He is not content to be the Augustus of Cæsar. He must gratify his army in their thirst for blood and spoil, because that army is the Empire. Mexico furnishes but the comedy, or the farce which, on their stage, precedes the great act—once in his history he is not bellicose, through not only sneered at, but almost spit upon. The forty years peace, after the great Napoleonic wars, turned his thoughts and energies wholly upon politics and trade.—The military talent and ardor of his people have become diverted, and the prestige of British military prowess and glory was clearly proved to be on the wane in the Crimean war. These are stirring times. The sullen murmurs of war grow daily more and more coherent on one continent in response to its loud roar on the other. All the world is arming and equipping for combat. War has become ten-fold the monster which it was in by-gone days. The killing art, by the devices of man and the aid of science, has become so perfected that the annihilation of nationalities rather than the overthrow of armies, is the not impossible object for which belligerents contend. Storms, such as never swept the earth before, are brewing in every quarter. At such a time, we can hardly expect that consideration of our affairs on the part of other nations, which, under other circumstances, they would attract. The principal powers have their own weighty and immediately concerns to occupy their attention.—We must expect to stand alone and work out our deliverance without aid. We have shown our capacity for this, and cannot fail if we possess the devotedness and constancy that a good cause deserves, and a brave people should never lack.—*Rich. Whig.*

YANKEE BLASPHEMY.—A Yankee correspondent closing an account of the battle of Olustre, Florida

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

It will be seen by the correspondence in another column that Rev. Dr. DEEMS has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the War and the Condition of the Country, in this town on next Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. The precise place where the Dr. is to speak has not yet been fixed upon. We have heard the wish expressed that the Theatre should be the place, if it can be obtained on that evening.

Of Dr. DEEMS' eloquence and ability as a speaker, or his patriotism as a man, we need not speak. They are too well known to require any eulogium from us. We have no question but that any building in which he may speak will be densely crowded by a gratified audience.

"OF THE STRAITEST SECT."—The Winston *Sentinel* of the 10th, gives a specimen of conservatism in Forsyth, manifested by the Magistrates of that county this week in the election of a County Trustee. The candidates were the incumbent, a conservative "of the straitest sect" like Mr. HOLDEN, and besides a man of property and clearly able to do without the office, and Mr. A. M. WIMMER, a disabled soldier, who has lost both a leg and an arm in defence of the country, and is therefore incapable of doing any manual labor. The "new strips" Magistrates, or those appointed by the present "Conservative" legislature, it seems, voted to a man against the poor crippled soldier, and succeeded in defeating him. We suppose the maimed soldier was a "destructive"—a man to be ostracised by all good conservatives of the straitest sect."

We are happy to know that to-morrow will be Sunday. Leaving out all religious considerations, Sunday was ordained for a day of rest, and the sanctions of religion were called in to enforce its observance as such. It is evident that this was one of the primary objects of the Sabbath, for work on that day was forbidden to domestic animals as well as to mankind, and it is hardly to be supposed that in their case anything more could be meant than a simple rest from labor. To them it could have no religious significance, yet the command extends to them. It ought not to be a day of weariness. We are thankful for a brief relaxation at stated times—a short escape from the toil and moil incident to a fascinating and somewhat perplexing vocation—a vocation doubly *perplexing in these times.*

Therefore let us rest, and be thankful to the Giver of that and all other good things, not forgetting to implore of Him the repose of peace for our bleeding country, that her wounds may be bound up, and her sorrows healed.

The work-a-day week now drawing to a close has not only the usual complement of six days of twenty-four hours each, and half of one day is not gone yet; but the week has somehow hung heavily on our hands. We are bored, and weary. Every day, as we know, has brought us nearer to the grave, and yet we have looked at its slow passage. It is in human nature to feel so, and to feel so, we suppose.

LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm yesterday morning, we noticed a very vivid flash of lightning following instantly by a crashing peal of thunder. We learn that at that time the electricity struck the lightning rod on the tall steeple of the first Presbyterian Church, tearing it off, but doing no damage save tearing off slates from one of the buttresses at the foot of the steeple, and knocking away some bricks.

The Yankees in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Yankee paper "The Daily Old Dominion," published in Norfolk and Portsmouth, contains in a recent number the annexed order in relation to Rev. Mr. WINGFIELD, an aged and venerable clergyman of the episcopal Church, who refused to bow the knee to Baal or worship the brazen image that BUTLER and Co. had up:—

MILITARY ORDER.—REV. MR. WINGFIELD SENTENCED TO SWEEP THE STREETS!

HDQRS NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, } Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25th, 1864. }

General Order No. 41.

[Extract.]

17. It having been reported to the General Commanding that S. H. Wingfield, of Portsmouth, is an avowed secessionist, and that he takes every opportunity to disseminate his treasonable dogmas much to the annoyance of his loyal neighbors, and that on one occasion at a place of worship, while the prayer for the President of the United States was being read, the conduct was such as to annoy and disgust the loyal portion of the congregation, and believing a severe example is necessary for the benefit of Mr. Wingfield in particular, and the class in this community he represents in general, men of education and ability, who use the talents God has given them for the purpose of stirring up strife against the Government of the United States.

It is therefore ordered that the Provost Marshal arrest Mr. S. H. Wingfield, and that he be turned over to Colonel Sawtelle to work for three (3) months cleaning the streets of Norfolk and Port mouth, thus employing his time for the benefit of that Government he has abused, and in a small way atone for his disloyalty and treason.

By command of

Brig. Gen. E. A. WILD,
GEO. H. JOHNSTON, Capt. & A. A. G.

A CONFESSION.—General Henry W. Allen, now Governor of Louisiana, in his inaugural address delivered at Shreveport, gives a fearful yet truthful portrait of beast Butler's mind and character, and a scathing review of his diabolical career of robbery in Louisiana. Alluding to the personal appearance of Butler, he says:

There is in the Vatican at Rome an extraordinary painting by one of the old masters. It is called the "Devil Reproving Sin." The great artist has by prophetic pencil, portrayed the exact features of Benjamin F. Butler. As statues will no doubt be erected to him in all the Federal cities, I suggest that the Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, be earnestly solicited to send this picture to the city of New Orleans, for the present and all future ages to behold with horror and disgust.

Children will look like their father.

POETRY.—The beautiful verses, "Farewell to Louisiana," in to-day's *Journal*, are by an accomplished literary gentleman, an exile from that State, now in the Confederate service, and will be found much above the ordinary standard of "newspaper poetry."

SHAD sell in Raleigh at $18 to $20 a pair. Here, directly out of the water, they ask $30 for them.

FOR once in a way the pen was not mightier than the sword. That happened when the Yankees made their last raid upon Richmond, and the Department clerks threw down their pens and took up lethal weapons, poetically supposed to be swords, but practically known to be muskets, bayonets, etc. With these latter things they did good service in driving off the gentlemen with azure abdomens. With their pens they would have made a poor showing.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, writing from Raleigh, under date of Feb. 19th, gives the following:

At a dinner party the other day, in the town I write from, some severe strictures were passed on North Carolina, who, it was alleged, had permitted an impression to prevail that a good deal of dissension existed among her people at home. "North Carolina," replied a distinguished officer of the army, who was present, "is not at home. She is on a visit to Northern Virginia, and has, I understand, concluded not to return during the war."

There is even more truth than wit in the remark of the distinguished officer.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, is evidently "on the rampage." Nothing pleases the old gentleman.—Everything done is unconstitutional, even although its constitutionality has been sustained by the judiciary of his own State. The worst about Governor BROWN is his squabblesomeness and occasional dogmatism;—the best is his sturdy patriotism and real hard-working energy.

WORSE THAN THE BLACK FLAG.

FAMINE is evidently one of the leading instrumentalities by which the Yankee Government hopes to effect the purposes which it has so far failed of accomplishing by force of arms. To "starve out" the Confederacy was one of its first hopes. It is now its last dependence; and its hands are mainly undertaken and carried out with a view of destroying the substance and ruining the agriculture of the South, and thus rendering it unable to feed its people and support its armies. The question arises, whether a war against private property, an onslaught against the food raising of a country is not, in fact, a declaration of hostility against Providence itself. Whether those engaged in it are not *ipso facto* enemies of the human race and to be placed in the same category with bandits, pirates, workers of malicious mischief, and treated accordingly, as malefactors, and not as soldiers engaged in the prosecution of legitimate warfare. Soldiers war against soldiers, states against states, robbers and assassins only war against unarmed age, feeble and defenceless childhood, delicate and refined woman. Barbarians alone devastate countries, ruin crops, slay stock, and avow with shameless atrocity, that their object is to produce famine and starvation. Yet this is evidently the Yankee programme. It is worse than the black flag, for *that* only concerns the men who are in arms, who mutually seek each other's destruction, whose hands are armed against each other, and who, therefore, as being armed for offence, are also armed for their own protection. *This* strikes at the support of youth and age, at the food of the feeble infant and the tottering grandsire, at the pittance of the widow, at the crust of the bereaved orphan. If, indeed, heaven reserves any curse, "red with uncommon wrath," to be poured out on the heads of those whose guilt has assumed proportions of uncommon atrocity, surely then, we may look for some signal visitation to fall upon the workers of this unparalleled iniquity.

The recent raids in Virginia and Mississippi would of themselves be sufficient to show the folly of entertaining any thoughts of accommodation with our enemies. The infamous programme revealed by the papers captured on the body of DAHLGREN, slain in his attempt to sack and burn Richmond, murder President DAVIS and his cabinet, and subject the citizens to the unbridled license of a hireling soldiery ought to be enough to convince any one that the Lincolnites *can* look to no future reunion, since they propose to themselves the perpetration of deeds that must render any possible accommodation hereafter impossible. They can only aim at the utter ruin or the complete extermination of the *people* of the South—not simply the rights, the property, the institution of the South, but the very people themselves. SHERMAN'S orders in Mississippi were conceived in the same spirit. His soldiers were directed to do as much damage as they could. To starve out those whom they could not subdue. To bring suffering to the hearth-stone as well as to the camp—to war against the women and children, as well against the men.

Gov. Vance's Address.

Wishing to place matters fairly before our readers we have thought it right to cut out from our exchanges throughout the Confederacy some of the remarks made upon the address delivered by Gov. VANCE at Wilkesboro', on the 22d ult. It will be seen that this address, which, spite of incidental drawbacks, must be regarded as an able, eloquent and patriotic effort, has met with a large measure of favor, and, indeed, of praise—sufficient to satisfy the most ardent admirer of the Governor:

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Governor of North Carolina is addressing the people in various sections of the State upon the great questions of the day. We have seldom seen a finer specimen of eloquence than his speech as reported in late Raleigh papers. We doubt whether the first American Revolution ever produced anything more patriotic, grand, and soul-inspiring. There are passages in it worthy of Patrick Henry, and which thrill the heart and make the blood burn like the notes of a clarion. That speech ought to be read at the head of regiments and distributed broadcast through the land. Truly, this Gov. Vance, soldier, statesman and orator, is one of the most extraordinary public men of the day.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We have already alluded to the address of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, on the condition of the country, delivered in response to an invitation from the people in certain portions of that State. The Raleigh papers bring us the address in full, but we regret that the demand on our space prevents us from publishing it. It abounds with the most devoted and patriotic sentiments, and expresses the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of our cause.

From the special correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.

The speech he [Gov. Vance] made at Wilkesboro', in the western portion of the State, on the 22d ult., will have a fine effect, by its cogent logic and persuasive eloquence.

The Memphis (Atlanta) *Appeal* gives a synopsis and a favorable notice of the speech, but by reason of its length not suitable for quotation. We might make other quotations, but these happen to be all we notice in the papers just now before us. They indicate the tone of most of the notices we have seen, and, as we have said before, are sufficiently flattering.

NEITHER the *Raleigh Progress* nor anybody else need trouble *themselves* about our troubling *ourselves* to bring out or help to bring out a candidate for Governor, whether as a first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or twentieth man. We value the cause in which we are engaged, and, as essential to that cause, the harmony of the State, too far above any man to let any mere personal partizanship govern us at this time.

It has been the custom to consider the incumbent of the Gubernatorial office a candidate for a second term, unless he specially declines. Gov. VANCE has been considered and is now considered a candidate for re-election. Under all the circumstances we would have been pleased to have seen him re-elected without opposition; but he *has* opposition—opposition springing out of the ranks of his "Conservatives" friends and not out of the ranks of the denounced and proscribed "destructives." *We* have no idea of any other opposition; but in these rare and difficult times he would be a rash man who would venture to say *what* may or may not happen. We are too slow to keep up with half of what is going on, and too dull to understand much of the other half. We seek to maintain an independent position, ready to act in the manner which may seem to us most conducive to the general interest.

A LATE SPRING.—We are told that the frequency and violence of thunder-storms at this time of the year, indicates a backward Spring. The whole appearance of things indicates that. Hope we will yet have good crops.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that Lt. Gen. HOLMES and Staff are soon to report to Richmond, and that Gen. PRICE succeeds to the command.

For the Journal.

GREENVILLE, N. C., March 9th, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Starr's Light Battery held in camp at Greenville, N. C., Mr. Jere. Slade, was called to the Chair, and J. H. Myrover, requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Company upon the political affairs of North Carolina. The committee appointed were J. W. Fusten, J. H. Dobbin, J. A. Yarboro', D. B. Lindsay and R. S. Mayes.

After brief consultation, during which time the Company was addressed by R. H. Sandford and J. H. Myrover, the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The tendency of certain movements and individuals, look to a political agitation that can do no good, and must certainly bring us harm;—and whereas, ambitious men—men whose principles are dangerous to all harmony and peace, and whose aims, regardless of our good, are striving to breed discontent and distrust in our midst; and whereas, W. W. Holden, a man whose disloyalty is as marked as the leopard's spot, and whose principles are as changeable as the wind, has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of our State. Therefore,

Resolved, That W. W. Holden is a public enemy—an enemy to the Confederate government, inasmuch as he has used all the means within his power to bring it into disrepute, attacking it for personal ends, and maligning it without cause; an enemy to the State, inasmuch as, by his words and acts, he has brought the loyalty of the State into unmerited question and dishonorable discussion; has made her faith and honor the theme of painful speculation at home, and a subject of congratulation to our enemies in arms;—but above all is he an enemy to the State, when after doing all that he could to dishonor her, he now wishes to become her Governor.

Resolved, That in our present executive, Gov. Zebulon B. Vance, we are perfectly satisfied. That we regard him as an officer in whose hands the faith and honor of the State may be confidently committed. That having been tried for two years in the blood and fire of revolution, it is with pride and pleasure that we still behold, as bright as ever, his faith and patriotism shining like a star through the clouds above us; and having undiminished trust in his executive ability and fitness, we nominate him as our choice for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That come from whatever source it may, assume whatever guise it can, any attempt at disorganization and political agitation is untimely and unwise, fraught with no good to our cause, and must result in weakness and discouragement to our people, and strength and encouragement to the enemy.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the co operation of the soldiers and people of North Carolina in the support we have tendered Gov Vance, and that we ask the people at home to listen to no voice—however tempting its tone, and pleasing its modulation—but the voice of war, until peace can be honorable desirable, and durable.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Confederate, for publication

JERE. SLADE, Ch'mn.

J. H. MYROVER Sec'y.

For the Journal,

HDQRS CO. I, 66TH REGIMENT N. C. T., MARTIN'S BRIGADE, March 9, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Capt. Jesse P. Williams' Company, (I) 66th Regiment N. C. T., held at Camp Burgwyn, near Wilmington, N. C., on the 9th inst., Sergt. James Hayward was called to the Chair, and Orderly Sergt. S. W. Williamson and Corporal Jacob G. Rhodes requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman, upon being conducted to the chair, arose, and in a short, but eloquent and appropriate address, explained the object for which the meeting was convened

On motion, Sergt. Thomas W. Uzzell, Corp'ls Allen Wooten and Wesley E. Moreton, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions.

After an absence of a few minutes the Committee returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That the just cause of our bleeding country, and the fervent devotion which we bear to it, have induced us thus early to make good and obedient soldiers; and seeing as we do, that we require the strong arms of her brave sons and the prayers of her loyal citizens to protect and defend her, we do voluntarily and cheerfully remain for the period of the war, be the time long or short.

Resolved 2nd. That we most cordially return our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for his intervention in our behalf, and while we mourn the loss of thousands of our chivalrous comrades and companions in arms who have fallen before the leaden hail of numerous fields of carnage, we look forward to the time when our sacrifices will be amply compensated by the recognition of Southern Independence, and a permanent establishment of peace and prosperity.

Resolved, 3rd, That we invoke a continuance of the blessings of Almighty God in our behalf.

Resolved, 4th, That to those croakers and Convention factionists who have cowardly skulked into "shade offices," and shunned the dangers and privations of the service, we return our heartfelt indignation for the course they have pursued in abusing the acts of the administration, and we hope they may yet see the danger of their policy and return loyal men to the standard of their country.

Resolved, 5th, That William W. Holden, late editor of the Raleigh standard, and now a "Union" candidate for gubernatorial honors, is a double dyed traitor of the deepest hue, and we believe the course he has pursued since the commencement of the war has been the sole cause of so many desertions from our army, and therefore should be regarded as a public enemy by all true and loyal citizens.

Resolved, 6th, That we have the most implicit confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of his Excellency, Z. B. Vance to fill the high position which he now occupies, and that his course since his inauguration elicits our highest admiration.

Resolved, 7th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen. Martin, and also to the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published.

JAMES HAYWARD, Chairman.

JACOB G. RHODES, } Secretaries
S. WILLIAMSON, }

Raleigh Confederate please copy.

CAMP BURGWYNN, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10th, 1864.

At a meeting of Co. H, Wm. H. Powell's Company, I, 17th Reg't N. C. T., held to day, for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to re-enlisting, Serg't D. L. Williams was called to the chair, and Serg't John A. Cutchin and Private Jno. K. Cherry requested to act as secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman in a few pointed remarks, when the following men were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Company: Corp'l Jas. H. Williams, Corp'l J. M. Hines, and Privates E. C. McDowell, Robert Walston and J. L. Dicken. After a short recess, the committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Company, do hereby tender our services to our country for the war, be it long or short.

Resolved, That the history of all wars are replete with suffering and misery; that we expect to suffer, but will suffer as cheerfully even as death itself, rather than see our sunny land polluted by the tread of the vilest minions that ever breathed.

Resolved, That we have the most unbounded confidence in our President, and his Cabinet, and his whole Government, and that we will stand by it as long as there is one half acre of our country free from the tread of the merciless invaders.

Resolved, That we fully believe in the justice of our cause, and that "a vindication, or death, survive or perish," we will conquer it with strong hands and fervent hearts to the last.

Resolved, That the most dangerous enemies to our young but glorious country, are the stockholders, speculators and agitators, and that if there is no other way of getting clear of them, that they should meet death at the rope's end.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gen. Martin, and to the Wilmington Journal, Daily Confederate, Tarboro' Southerner, and Richmond Examiner, with request that they be published.

The meeting then adjourned to come the Marion over a few roasted potatoes.

D. L. WILLIAMS, Ch'n.

JNO. A. CUTCHIN, } Secretaries.
JNO. K. CHERRY, }

For the Journal.

FORT BRANCH, N. C., March 8th, 1864.

At a meeting of the soldiers held at this post, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We consider it our duty as true sons and soldiers of the Old North state, to stand by her in these trying times when traitors seek to defame her fair and spotless name; and whereas we have seen the card of that arch Traitor, *W. W. Holden*, announcing himself as a candidate for Governor of N. C., and believing it to be the duty of all true men of the state to put down his treasonable aspirations by every legal means in their power; therefore

Resolved, That we bind ourselves, each to the other, to use every effort known to honorable men, to defeat him in the coming election.

Resolved, That we believe firmly that the *encouragement given to the enemy*, by the said W. W. Holden, has had a tendency to *prolong the war*, and that his disaffection at home has been the means of thinning our ranks by desertion. That his everlasting cry for "peace, peace" has been the poison he has used to deceive others, and that for this he richly merits the treatment the Buffaloes received at Kinston. For while they employed their rifles against their former comrades, he has employed a mightier engine against a cause which he formerly *decoded all his energies to sustain.*

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in our present Governor, Z. B. Vance, and feel, if possible, even a deeper interest in him since his patriotic speech to the citizens of Wilkes County, than ever. That we regard him as the true friend of the soldier and more anxious to secure an honorable peace for them, than that speculative extortionist who clamor so loudly for it.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure the election of this tried patriot, soldier and friend, and that we cherish in our hearts, the deepest gratitude for his exertions in our behalf, and will endeavor to impress upon all at the coming election.

Resolved, That we believe the call for a *Convention* to be the work of traitors to the Southern cause, and would be attended with dangerous consequences if permitted.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal and Daily Confederate with a request that they will publish them.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Editors of the "Confederate" for their untiring exertion in behalf of our cause.

W. J. BUSHALL, Chairman.

W. F. BEASLEY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: I see by the Richmond papers that Beast Butler has placed some of our people in irons, and condemned them to bread and water, with hard labor on the public works.

Is it not time for our Government to retaliate, and place ten of their men at the same kind of work for every one of ours so treated by Butler, or any other Yankee commander? Let them be put in chain gangs and set to cleaning our streets, and at labor on our public works, and let them be fed on bread and water. Beast Butler has hung out the black flag. Let us do the same thing, for until we do so, this vile miscreant will do his worst to such of our people as may fall into his hands, their only crime being that they are fighting for liberty. This thing *must* be checked, even if in doing so we are compelled to fight the devil with fire, and meet his favorite son, Beast Butler, with his own weapons.

X.

The following North Carolina officers have been paroled and supposed to be exchanged. They arrived by flag of truce at City Point: Col. J. K. Conoly, 45th N. C; Col. C. C. Blacknall, 33d N. C; Lt. Col. S. H. Boyd, 45th N. C; Lt. S. E. Belk, 53d N. C; J. C. Warren, 52d N. C.; S. F. Adams, 45th N. C.; G. N. Nixon, 32d N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND, March 11, 1864.

At auction, to-day, Confederate eight per cent. bonds, due in 1881, brought 115 and interest; bonds of the fifteen million loan, registered 122; cotton loan bonds 190, closing at 187. Stocks generally are lower. Gold 23; Sterling Exchange 2 ½. Nothing of interest from the Peninsula to day.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. POLK—FIGHT AT YAZOO CITY.

RICHMOND, March 11, 1864.

An official dispatch received at the War Department from General Polk, says: Generals Ross and Richardson attacked Yazoo City on the 5th, capturing many stores and destroying much cotton which was about to be shipped. The enemy retired to the city, and held it, till we were reinforced. They were then driven out of the city, which was captured while the stores were being destroyed. We captured quite a number of prisoners. Our loss was fifty in killed and wounded. The enemy still occupy Yazoo City and Liverpool, and are entrenched at the latter place. Sherman issued a general order at Canton, in which he shows that many regiments of his command are entitled to furloughs.

EXECUTION OF A YANKEE SPY.

DEMOPOLIS, March 11th, 1864.

McGibbon, a Federal Spy, was executed this morning.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo., March 11th, 1864.

Hon. Linton Stevens yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution declaring that Peace be officially offered to the enemy after every Confederate victory, on the principles of 1776, leaving each doubtful State to decide her position by a fair Convention of the people.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 11th, 1864.

The Yankee forces engaged in the expedition to Florida have returned. Tents on Folly and Morris Islands have steadily increased. No further shelling of the city.

For the Journal.

Farewell to Louisiana.

Farewell, awhile, farewell sweet land,
Thy fertile fields, thy smiling plains—
The Northman's foot is on thy strand;
The Northman's tread thy shore profanes

Yet still the white magnolias spread
Their perfumed hands upon the air;
The solemn cypress lifts its head,
And waves its grey funereal hair.

And still the summer sun-rays rest,
On lake and river, hill and plain,
And amorous moonbeams kiss the breast
Of Mermenteau and Pontchartrain.

But foreign swords and foreign wills,
Now rule by Mississippi's flood;
While on the far Virginian hills
For thee, thy sons have poured their blood.

Land where the noblest blood hath met,
Where Bienville brought the fleur-de-lis;
Of Galvez and Carondelet,
Where Jackson struck for liberty;

How long, sweet land, shall white browed maids,
Sit pining 'neath thy citron bowers?
How long amid those odorous shades,
Water with tears the rosy hours?

And shall thy sons forever sigh?
And shall thy daughters vainly weep?
Shall fruitless prayers implore the sky,
And vengeful swords forever sleep?

Not long, not long! thy sons shall come,
Their brows with greenest laurel wreathed;
Their lips no longer sealed and dumb;
Their shining swords no longer sheathed.

Farewell, sweet land! the skies are bright;
Farewell, and blessings on thy name;
Farewell, awhile, thine eyes of light;
Farewell, awhile, thy souls of flame.

X.

MESSRS FULTON AND PRICE:—

The Sanitary Committee beg leave to acknowledge the following very liberal donations, received since last publication in November:

C. E. Thorburn	$ 200
J. VanSickle, regular contributor	300
A. McRae, Jr.	50
D. G. Worth	25
Power, Low & Co.,	1000
Blockade Firm,	1000
Jas. Dawson, 215 and 109,	324
Wm. R. Utley	1 cask Rice
Hart & Bailey,	10 bushels Meal
Thos. D. Meares,	200 bushels Rice

The Committee is likewise under obligations to Messrs. Hart & Bailey for the use of a Store House, generously proffered in a time of need.

P. W. FANNING, Sec'y.

March 12th, 1864.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

In the galaxy of nations,
A nation will be furled,
Transcending in her martial pride
The nations of the world
Though born of war—baptized in blood,
Yet mighty from the time,
Like fabled Phœnix, forth she stood—
Dismembered, still sublime.

And braver heart, and bolder hand,
Ne'er formed a fabric fair,
As Southern wisdom can command,
And Southern valor rear.
Though *kingdoms* scorn to own her sway,
Or recognize her birth,
The land blood-bought for Liberty,
Will reign supreme on earth.

Clime of the sun! home of the brave!
Thy sons are bold and free,
And pour life's crimson tide to save
Their birthright—Liberty;
Their fertile fields and sunny plains
That yields the world alone
That's coveted for greedy gains
By despots—and a throne.

My country! battling, bleeding, torn,
Thy altars desolate,
Thy lovely, dary-eyed daughters mourn
At war's relentless fate,
And *widows* prayers, and *orphans* tears,
Her homes will consecrate,
While art immortal marble rears,
A honor of her great!

Oh! land that boasts each gallant name
Of *Jackson, Johnson, Lee*;
And hosts of valiant sons whose fame
Extends beyond the sea.
Far rather let her plains become,
From gulf to mountain cave,
One honored sepulchre and tomb,
Than *we* a *tyrant's slave!*

Fair favored land, thou shalt be free,
Redeemed by blood and war;
Through agony and gloom we see
Freedom's glimmering star;
Her banner, too, shall proudly float,
A herald on the seas—
Her deeds of daring, worlds remote
Will emulate and praise!

But who can paint the impulse pure,
That thrills and nerves her brave
To deeds of glory; that secure
The *rights* their *Fathers* gave?
Oh! hearts grieve not her matchless slain,
Crowned with the warrior's wreath,
From beds of fame their proud refrain
Rose "Victory or Death!"

OLEVIA,

COFFEEVILLE, MISS., Dec. 12th, 1863.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSATONIC OFF CHARLESTON.

A letter in the Boston *Herald*, from off Charleston, the 12 ult., gives an account of the blowing up of the corvette Housatonic by a Confederate torpedo steamer. The event took place about 9 o'clock on one of the coldest nights of the winter. The letter says:

A long object, just on the edge of the water, was discovered astern of the ship. In an instant the cable was slipped, the alarm sounded, and all hands beat to quarters, but before the ship had made any headway the torpedo exploded under her starboard quarter making a most frightful report. The propeller was broken off, the stern was torn to peices, and the ship sunk rapidly in less than eight minutes from the time the torpedo machine was first seen. The vessel sunk in six fathoms of water. As she began to sink the most frightful scenes were witnessed. Men with nothing but shirts on were seen struggling in the water, officers were trying to get the boats loose, while others were mounting the rigging. Three boats were finally unlashed, and these were sent to rescue those in the water. The gig at once started for the Canandaigua, carrying Captain Pickering, who was badly injured, but is now doing well.

As soon as Captain Greene, of the Canandaigua, got the news, he at once hoisted signals of distress and came to our assistance, and in three hours after the attack on the Housatonic all hands that were saved were safely transferred to that ship, where they received every attention. Subsequently a portion of the survivors were transferred to the Wabash.

The Housatonic is a total loss. All hands lost all they possed—money, clothes, &c. In fact many of them, including some of the officers, went on board of the Canandaigua in a naked state. A sad accident of the disaster is the loss of Ensign Hazleton, of Concord, New Hampshire; Mr. Mazzey, Captain's clerk; John Williams, Quartermaster, and John Welsh, coal heaver, of Boston, were drowned. The latter had got safely on deck, but ventured back to save $800, which he had in his bag on the birth deck. Poor fellow, he never returned. Theo. Parker, (colored,) who was on the lookout directly over where the ship was struck, was blown into the air and instantly killed. Capt. Pickering was slightly injured by the explosion. John Goff, the Captain's steward, was somewhat injured. These were all the casualties. The officers and men of the ship displayed the greatest coolness during the trying scene, and thereby saved many lives. The Housatonic has been the especial spite of the rebels. Three times they have tried to destroy her, and now they have succeeded.

It is feared that many others of the vessels on the blockade will follow the fate of the Housatonic. It is well known that the rebels have six or eight more of these infernal machines ready to pounce upon the fleet. The masts of the Housatonic are all that can be seen of her, and the gale which is now prevailing will do much to make a complete wreck of that once noble ship.

Ensign Hazleton got into the second boat and had he remained in it would have been saved; but as the ship careened over he jumped on board. The last ever seen of him he was floating among the fragments of the wreck a corpse.

At low tide the water is about six feet above the rail of the Housatonic. If the weather moderates her guns and many valuable articles and the paymaster's safe will be recovered. She cannot be raised, as her stern is completely blown off, clean to the ward room hatch. She was loaded down with coal and provisions, which will be a total loss. Many of the survivors had quite large sums of money laid away to send home by next mail. The loss to them is severe.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES.

Receivable for public dues before April 1, 1864, at par; from and after April 1, 1864, not receivable at all, but

Fund. in 4 per ct bonds before 1st April, 1864, at par			
do do	from 1st to last day April, inc. at	66⅔	
do do		May, do	5[illegible]
do do		June, do	4[illegible]
do do		July, do	3[illegible]
do do		Aug., do	2[illegible]
do do		Sept., do	1[illegible]
Swept out by monthly tax		Oct., do	0[illegible]

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the 1st January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

INTEREST BEARING OR 7.30 $100 NOTES.

Held from passage of act as bonds and not receivable for public dues. They are, therefore, now nothing but convenient 7.30 Confederate States of America bonds.

$50, $20 AND $10 NOTES.

Receivable for public dues before April 1, 1864,.....par
Receivable for public dues from and after April 1, at...66⅔
Exchanable for new treasury notes from and after April 1, 1864, at $1 old for $2 new.
Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds before 1st of April, 1864, at.....par
Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds from and after April 1 until January 1, 1865, at.....66⅔
Convertible to call certificates from and after April 1, at.....66⅔
Said certificates bearing 4 per cent. interest, and payable two years after peace.

$5 NOTES.

Receivable and fundable at par until the 1st of July, 1864; from and after 1st July, 1864, reduced in value at the rate of $3 of old to $2 of new, and so receivable for dues, fundable in 4 per cent. bonds, exchangeable for new treasury notes, and convertible to 4 per cent. call certificates.

$2 $1 AND 50 CENT NOTES.

There is no reference to these notes in the bill, and it is presumed, therefore, that they will continue to pass at par.

OLD TREASURY NOTES HELD BY ANY STATE.

Any State holding treasury notes received before the time appointed for the reduction of the value of old notes, are allowed until 1st January, 1865, to fund the same in 6 per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years.—Notes received after the time for reducing value of old notes, shall be diminished in value at the rate of $3 to $2.

UNTAXABLE BONDS $500,000,000.

The Secretary is authorized to issue 6 per cent. bonds, not exceeding in amount $500,000,000. These bonds to be sold and hypothecated for treasury notes, as the wants of the treasury may require, to be free from taxation both as to principal and interest. The net proceeds of import and export duties are pledged for payment of interest; principal payable not less than thirty years from date. Import duties now laid, payable in specie, sterling exchange or in coupons of the untaxable bonds.

CALL CERTIFICATES BASED ON OLD NOTES

Are fundable and taxed to a reduction in value of $3 to $2, like the Treasury notes into which they are convertible; and if held as certificates, then interest sinks to same rate of $3 to $2, or they may be exchanged for new Treasury notes at that rate.

SEC. 10, BANKS ALLOWED TO PAY DEPOSITORS IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS.

This provision contemplates the banks paying depositors in 4 per cent. bonds, which, if presented to the Treasury by the payer before the time when the privilege of funding the notes shall cease, then they shall be paid at the par value in non-interest bearing (old) notes.

N. B.—This section is not understood by the writer, or it is entirely delusive—throws a sop to depositors and bonus to banks. J. W. R. P.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

News for the Ladies.

A glance over a late fashion plate, which comes to us through the blockade, will inform our lady friends of the styles now in vogue across the water.

First, the bonnet is still sky-scraped, very deep from crown to the front, not drooping at all over the face, or mashed in, gutter style, a la Marie Louise, both of these being now *passe*. A profusion of flowers, lace and ribbon, ornaments these immense head-pieces.

The prevailing taste in dress silks seems to be for small figures on solid grounds. Apple green, chocolate brown and Marie Louise blue are the favorite colors.—The lower edge of the skirt is always trimmed, sometimes with a puff, edged with a quilling of worsted braid; oftener an elaborate pattern worked in velvet ribbon, and medallions of velvet and lace. The bodies are detached from the skirts, and have double points both back and front. Girdles are worn with plain waists; they are made of moire, corded with Russia leather, and trimmed with leather buttons. Open sleeves are always worn in full dress. Garibaldi waists are now made with yokes.

For mourning costume, linen sets, narrow collars and broad cuffs, stitched with colored thread, are worn.—Sleeve buttons are indispensable, jet and gold being the favorite style. Nets and fancy aprons are worn.

Hoops are still in high favor. Small standing collars and fancy or black velvet neck-ties are also worn.

For childrens' dresses, Sultan plaids are the universal style; these with Swiss waists, bretelle and postillion girdles, are novelties. Balmoral bootees, laced half way up the leg, and white petticoats, trimmed with red braid, make the little demoiselles look quite *distingue*. Plaid scarfs are worn by both girls and boys, tied to hang over the left shoulder, or passing through a loop at the waist in front over the shoulders and hanging down the back.

FORREST'S THEORY OF WAR.—The large proportion of prisoners taken by Forrest is partially explained as the fact that many of the enemy broke through his lines and then surrendered, and partly, we suppose, by the fact that a good many of his troops are raw recruits and not yet indoctrinated in his mode of fighting. He was much annoyed, while the army lay at Tupelo, by the inconsiderate habits his men had of capturing the enemy by wholesale, and on one occasion when he was going out on a tear he delivered a short lecture on the art of war. "Now boys," said he, "War means Fight, and Fight means Kill. What's the use of taking prisoners to eat up your rations?" From that time there was a material falling off in the number of prisoners taken by Forrest's men.

The horrible expression, "Bully boy with a glass eye," is considered endurable when rendered "Taurine youth with a vitreous optic."

THE LATE CAPTURES ON THE CHESAPEAKE.—A dispatch in the telegraphic department of yesterday's "Express," referred to another brilliant affair on the Chesapeake. The Richmond papers of yesterday furnish some of the particulars. It seems that Captain Thadeus Fitzhugh, of the 5th Va. Cavalry, with a squad of fourteen men, on Friday night last, crossed the Chesapeake Bay in two open boats, from a point on the Western shore, and made a descent on the enemy at Cherrystone Light ouse, in Northampton county, accomplishing some very handsome results. On landing near Cherrystone wharf, one of Capt. Fitzhugh's men deserted. Knowing his plan would soon be revealed, he immediately pushed on to the wharf with the remainder of his little band, where he captured a fine side-wheel steamer, a tug propeller, one schooner, six wagons loaded with quartermaster's stores, a lot of provisions, ten horses, and twenty nine Yankees. The schooner, wagons and stores were destroyed, the side-wheel steamer bonded, the prisoners and such property as could be hastily moved put aboard the tug, steam raised, and Capt. Fitzhugh and his gallant crew of horse marines set sail for home, just as a large force of the enemy appeared at the wharf to witness the result of the